

FNS

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OIL DEVELOPMENT MEETING OPENS IN DAQING

OWO71600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Daqing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- An international meeting on oilfield development techniques opened today in Daqing -- China's biggest oilfield. Experts from 23 countries and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries will consider effective means for the maximum development and exploitation of underground oil resources during the five-day session.

The meeting is sponsored by the China national oil and gas exploration and development corporation and the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Bi Jilong, under secretary-general of the United Nations, said: "Enhanced oil recovery by modern tertiary and other unconventional methods, which is one of the subjects to be discussed in the next few days, can add significantly to the world supply of oil." He said: "For the last two decades, engineers and scientists have been working hard to develop new techniques to recover more oil from depleted reservoirs, which, according to some estimates, still contain considerably more than one-half of the original oil-in-place."

"This forum should provide a unique opportunity for Chinese experts as well as those from other nations to share their experiences and exchange scientific knowledge concerning modern techniques for oilfield development for the benefit of all concerned," the under secretary-general said.

Since 1978, the U.N. Department of Technical Cooperation for Development has organized, in cooperation with governments concerned, several symposia, seminars and international meetings in connection with exploiting oil and coal resources.

Tang Ke, minister of petroleum industry of China -- the host country, -- said there are around 200 oil and gas fields under development in China. The annual oil production has been maintained at more than 100 million tons for four years in succession. In the aspect of oilfield development, China has accumulated experiences and obtained some theoretical and technical achievements. But up to now, the extent of work done in exploration and development is still rather limited.

He welcomed friends all over the world to adopt various ways of cooperation with China, including technical exchanges, cooperation in finance, supply of equipment, technology and services.

During the meeting, petroleum experts will read and exchange more than 20 theses and reports and hold round table discussions on specific subjects. They will also visit scientific research institutes and production facilities of Daqing oilfield, which produces about half of China's total oil output and has gained useful experience in water injection at an early stage and extracting oil by layers.

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM DISCUSSES ENERGY CATALYSIS

OWO31255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Dalian, September 3 (XINHUA) -- Chinese, Japanese and American scientists discussed new ways to synthesize gasoline, chemical fibers and rubber, liquify or gasify coal or catalyst-crack petroleum hydrocarbon at the three-day tri-national symposium on energy catalysis which closed here yesterday. The symposium was attended by 90 specialists, professors and scientists from the three countries.

Catalysis, which is closely related to energy problems, is high on the agenda of Chinese scientific research, said professor Guo Xiexian, deputy director of the Dalian Institute of Chemical Physics.

A total of 41 papers and reports were read at the symposium. Scientists from the three countries exchanged information regarding new reactions and new catalysts for the synthesis of gasoline by adding hydrogen into carbon monoxide, new technologies to liquify and gasify coal and basic studies of the nature and mechanism of catalysis.

Professor Guo Xiexian said: "The symposium provides a good chance for Chinese chemists, who are moving toward the front ranks in catalyst studies, to learn from their foreign colleagues."

Catalyst chemistry is an important pillar of chemical and petro-chemical industries, he added, noting that many branches of national economy and the manufacture and use of rockets, guided missiles and submarines are closely related to the process.

INTERNATIONAL GRAIN-MILLING SYMPOSIUM IN HEBEI

OW071302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Shijiazhuang, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Experts from 12 countries and Hong Kong are holding a symposium to exchange information on grain milling and baking now being held at the seaside resort Beidaihe, Hebei Province.

The 1982 international grain milling and baking symposium, which opened yesterday, is expected to lead to "better cooperation between China and other countries in the development of its food and grain industry", according to Morton Sosland, an American publisher co-sponsoring the meeting with a bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

Also speaking at yesterday's opening ceremony was Wang Houde, a leading official of the Ministry of Commerce. He expressed the hope that China would benefit from the meeting, now that it is paying increasingly great attention to milling, baking and storage of grain.

Participants are from the United States, Britain, Australia, Canada, Italy, and other countries. The meeting is scheduled to last four days.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CARE CLASS -- Guangzhou, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The first batch of health officials attending an international training class on primary health care sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) finished their study here yesterday. The class which started on August 3 was attended by public health officials of 14 countries and regions including the Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal, India, Iran and China. The officials exchanged experiences in public health work and heard lectures given by Peng Wenwei, advisor to WHO and vice-president of the Zhongshan Medical College and inspected the well-organized medical health network at the levels of county, communes and production brigades for peasants at Conghua County. The other two collaborating centers in China are Yexian County, Shandong Province and Jiading County on the outskirts of Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0724 GMT 5 Sep 82 GW]

FURTHER MATERIALS ON RICHARD NIXON'S VISIT

Huang Hua Hosts Banquet

OWO71700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua gave a banquet in honor of former U.S. President Richard Nixon in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. In his toast, Huang Hua extended a warm welcome to Nixon on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said: "Ten years ago when there were no diplomatic relations between our two countries, President Nixon resolutely decided to pay a visit to China, during which he had talks with the late Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, and the two sides issued the well-known Shanghai Communique. This started the process of normalization of Sino-U.S. relations. To date, Mr. Nixon is still praised for having displayed the vision and decisiveness of a statesman in promoting Sino-U.S. relations."

Huang Hua said: "Thanks to the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, progress was made in Sino-U.S. relations and formal diplomatic relations were established between our two countries on January 1, 1979. Furthermore, the two governments recently issued a joint communique on the settlement of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, laying down the principles to be followed and steps to be taken for removing this serious obstacle in our bilateral relations. We hope that the relevant provisions of the communique will be implemented in earnest and that the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan will be thoroughly resolved at an early date, so that Sino-U.S. relations can develop healthily. This is not only in the interests of our two peoples, but also conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world at large."

Huang said: "Mr. Nixon has come on his fourth visit to China to have an extensive and indepth exchange of views with us on questions of mutual concern. Undoubtedly this will further promote our mutual understanding and make new contributions to the continued development of Sino-U.S. relations."

In his toast, Nixon said: "For both of us, the opening 10 years ago marked a profound break with the past... We saw that it was clearly in the vital interests of both countries to do so."

He said: "As we look to the future, we must recognize with crystal clarity...that it would be a tragedy of history for our two great peoples not to work together, trade together, consult together, and build together."

Nixon said: "On the economic front, we have not yet made as much progress as I had hoped for 10 years ago, or as I believe Zhou Enlai had hoped for. As China presses forward with its economic modernization, however, this will open new opportunities for increased cooperation."

"We therefore have much to build for, and after these past 10 years we now have a solid base to build on. It will be important to build steadily, carefully, and at the sort of measured pace that will keep us moving securely forward. It is vital that we take the long view. We are building not just for the next year, but for the next century."

Huang Zhen, former chief of the liaison office of the People's Republic of China in the United States; Han Xu, vice-foreign minister; and Arthur W. Hummel, Jr., U.S. ambassador to China, and his wife, took part in the banquet. Prior to the banquet, Huang Hua met with Nixon and they exchanged views on issues of common interest.

Meets Deng Xiaoping

OW080822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with former U.S. President Richard Nixon in the Great Hall of the People here today. They had a cordial talk on the subject of Sino-U.S. relations and international issues of common interest.

Welcoming Nixon on his fourth visit to China, Vice-Chairman Deng said he appreciated Nixon's important contributions to opening the Sino-U.S. relationship.

Also present were Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW080856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang said to visiting former U.S. President Richard Nixon here today that, while attaching importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, China holds that such relations can develop in a healthy manner only when they are based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference of each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

The development of Sino-U.S. relations, he continued, accords not only with China's interests, but also with the interests of the United States. "The view that to develop Sino-U.S. relations is China's unilateral need does not conform to reality," he said.

Nixon said that what the Chinese premier stated should serve as the sound basis for the development of U.S.-China relations.

The meeting took place at Zhongnanhai. The host and guest also exchanged views on a number of international issues of mutual interest.

Nixon conveyed President Reagan's best wishes to Premier Zhao Ziyang. The premier also asked Nixon to convey his regards to Reagan upon returning home. Present at the meeting was Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Xu.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. ECONOMIC POLICY

HK030933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 82 p 7

["Notes on Economic Study" column by Zhang Zhenya [1728 2182 0038]: "A Face-Lift for 'Reaganomics'"]

[Text] Harvard University Prof Martin Feldstein was recently appointed chairman of President Reagan's three-member Council of Economic Advisers to replace Murray Weidenbaum, who resigned. Prior to Feldstein's assumption of office, a reporter from THE WASHINGTON POST said: "No one could have acted like Martin Feldstein, who has accepted the most troublesome post at the most troublesome moment.... The whole country is bogged down in a very deep recession, but the formulation of the country's economic policy is thrown into complete confusion."

Although the Reagan administration has been in power for 20 months, its promise of bringing about an economic "revival" is still purely imaginary. A White House official recently said in a speech: The U.S. "economy is currently in a situation which is unique, unprecedented and unpredictable." A serious divergence of views on economic policy has emerged within the Reagan administration against this kind of background: Of the three members of the Council of Economic Advisers, including the chairman of the council, two have resigned; four important economists have also resigned. Soon after his announcement of tax cuts, President Reagan announced his decision to increase taxes. This shows that his steps are chaotic. This also shows that the White House has numerous internal contradictions regarding economic policy.

The chairmanship of the U.S. President's Council of Economic Advisers has traditionally been held by the most famous and authoritative economist in the country. Prior to World War II, this post did not exist within the U.S. administration. Following the war, the U.S. Congress was fearful of a recurrence of the great crisis of the 1930's in the country. Therefore, it passed the "Employment Act of 1946" and asked the federal government to enlist some famous economists in order to set up the President's three-member Council of Economic Advisers, which would be responsible for "fully increasing (the country's domestic) employment, production and purchasing power." Therefore, the President's economic advisers have all along been regarded as "engineers for producing prosperity."

It goes without saying that to be successful engineers of this kind requires tremendous efforts. Since the expansion of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam and the deterioration of the country as a result of inflation and unemployment in the mid-1960's, the reputation of every U.S. president's chief economic adviser has been impaired. The reason is that none of them has been capable of lowering both the inflation rate and the unemployment rate at the same time. (No one in other Western industrialized countries has been capable of lowering the inflation rate and the unemployment rate at the same time). However, all previous U.S. presidents had always asked their economic advisers to talk big to the public. President Reagan, who has said again and again that he will start an economic "revolution," is just like those previous presidents. It is reported that the reason for Murray Weidenbaum's resignation from his position as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers is that the President consistently ignored his sincere advice, obstinately stuck to his old way of doing things and issued the overoptimistic forecast on an upsurge of the U.S. economy during the second half of this year.

Within the Reagan administration, there are fanatical followers of the supply-side school of thought who regard tax cuts as the most important thing; there are followers of the monetarist school of thought who regard the maintaining of the stability of the money supply as the highest principle; and there are also moderates like Murray Weidenbaum. Reagan's so-called "great revolution of economic thinking" is actually a hodgepodge created by these groups of people with differing views. Therefore, the chaos and contradictions within the economic policy of the White House are inevitable.

In order to inspire people, the U.S. Information Service has, as is customary, lavished praise on Martin Feldstein, the newly appointed chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, saying that he is the "most suitable and competent person for this post" in the United States. However, many people regard this as merely a "face-lift for Reaganomics."

KYODO: OFFICIAL WELCOMES SUZUKI VISIT

OW031053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing Sept 3 KYODO -- China is looking forward to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's visit later this month, Lin Hujis, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, said here Friday.

He made the comment in a meeting with visiting Japanese Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Kichiro Tazawa. Tazawa, who also met Chinese Minister of Forestry Yang Zhong, is in China for talks on agricultural cooperation between the two countries.

Sources in Tazawa's party said that during the meeting with Lin, the Chinese official said: "We welcome Prime Minister Suzuki. We are looking forward to his visit to China."

The remarks were seen as allaying concern that the still simmering issue of alleged historical distortions in Japanese school textbooks concerning Japanese military actions in China might adversely affect Suzuki's visit in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations.

Tazawa had reportedly been prepared to explain Japan's position on the textbook issue if the Chinese side brought up the matter during talks, but the sources said the question did not crop up in meetings with either Lin or Yang.

During Tazawa's talks with his Chinese counterpart, Lin expressed his country's hope to become a net exporter of agricultural products in the future.

He said China is looking for even greater cooperation from Japan in projects aimed at raising domestic food production.

He cited beef and dairy farming as other areas where China is seeking Japanese expertise.

Tazawa is to leave for Harbin to inspect Japanese-Chinese cooperative projects on Sunday. He will return to Beijing September 11, and is scheduled to meet Vice Premier Wan Li on September 12.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS JAPAN TRADE PROMOTION GROUP

OW071258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, met and had a talk here this afternoon with a delegation of the Tokai branch of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, led by branch director Shuji Ogawa, on further expansion of bilateral trade. Present was Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES

Scientists Demand Corrections

OW041516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- "We Chinese scientists strongly protest Japanese Government's perfunctory attitude on the textbook issue, and demand an immediate correction of the distortion in the textbooks," Zhang Wei, vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology and vice-president of Qinghua University said in an interview with XINHUA today.

Zhang Wei said the Chinese people will not let the Japanese Government get by under the false pretense that it can only correct the mistakes three or at least two years later because it has to adhere to the country's textbook screening system.

In fact, he noted, there is a provision for an "emergency correction" in Japan's regulations already in force with regard to textbooks, and the Japanese Ministry of Education has in the past set precedents by correcting previously approved textbooks.

The academic leader added that changing the history of Japan's aggression is not an internal affair of Japan but a matter of concern for people of all countries who have suffered from Japan's invasion, and an affair of the whole world. The Japanese Government must not use the pretext of the textbook screening system, Zhang Wei said, to violate the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty and joint statement signed by the governments of the two countries, and to trample on the national sentiments of the Chinese people.

To refuse to correct the mistakes promptly is actually to insist on the militaristic stand, the vice-chairman said. In essence, he continued, this mirrors the attempt to revive militarism against the spirit of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Chinese scientists have always respected the facts, Zhang Wei said. The suffering inflicted on the Chinese and Japanese people by the Japanese militarists is still fresh in people's minds. History books should constitute a true record of the past in order to educate the younger generation. Those who attempt to go against the trend of times will inevitably be punished by history itself, he said.

"We Chinese scientists have been making efforts to strengthen Sino-Japanese friendship," Zhang Wei said. "The friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people must not be stained," he added.

Press Raps Ministry's Stance

OW051650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Japanese newspapers today carried articles and readers' letters exposing the Education Ministry insincerity in refusing to immediately correct mistakes in revised textbooks under the pretext of limitations to the present screening system.

Lawyer Takaji Ogawa, in his article in the ASAHI SHIMBUN said the Education Ministry is lying when it says "it is impossible to amend the textbooks to be used next year within the framework of the present screening system." He pointed out that the fourth clause of the 16th article of the regulation of the present screening system clearly stipulates: "When narrations obstructing study are discovered and need to be corrected immediately, publishers may make the necessary corrections with the approval of the education ministry."

As an example, Ogawa said, immediately after the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China in 1972, maps containing the words "the Republic of China" were revised; similar corrections in the form of corrigenda were also made in senior high school textbooks last year.

"It is reasonable to accept the application of publishers and approve the corrigenda before the textbooks are put into use," Ogawa said.

A reader's letter printed in yesterday's YOMIRUI SHIMBUN said: "The Education Ministry has repeated time and again the word 'sincerity', but where is the sincerity of the Japanese side in the government views released not long ago? The sincerity demanded by China from the Japanese side involved the immediate replacement of 'advance' with 'aggression'. Sincerity in words, without action, is meaningless."

The reader warned: "The textbook issue has given rise to concern from not only Asian countries, but also many countries in other regions."

If the issue dragged on, the letter continued, "the international relations of Japan will inevitably take a turn for the worse."

In addition, the reader demanded that the Japanese Government "not restrict itself within the framework of the textbook screening system just for the sake of saving face, it should show sincerity with substantive content."

Forum Discusses Changes

OW041756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, September 4 (XINHUA) -- A forum held here this afternoon by 88 compilers of social science textbooks demanded that the Japanese Education Ministry deeply reflect on its forcible distortion of historical accounts of Japan's past aggression. Junnosuke Sasaki, representative of the forum's sponsors and professor of Hitotsubashi University, presided over the forum. He said that the forum has the support of 249 textbook compilers. He pointed out: "The Japanese Education Ministry has not reflected earnestly on the distortion of historical accounts of past aggression in history textbooks. This shows that the Education Ministry has no wish for a genuine solution of this issue. Therefore, we should take a thoroughly critical attitude toward the August 26 statement of the Japanese Government on this issue."

Keiichi Eiguchi, a compiler of the textbook of Japanese history and professor of Aichi University, told the forum: "Japan's aggression and crimes against China and Korea constitute an extremely important part in the teaching of Japan's modern and contemporary history. Therefore, it is imperative to scrupulously tell the students the true facts."

Refuting the Education Ministry's argument for withholding specific figures of Chinese victims in the 1937 Nanjing massacre perpetrated by Japanese troops, Eiguchi said that only by providing such specific figures could the true features of the aggressors and crime perpetrators be exposed. The Education Ministry's allegation that there are no exact figures of Chinese victims in the massacre is groundless, and is a violation and provocation in academic studies.

Masatoshi Tanaka, a compiler of the textbook of world history and professor of Tokyo University, said that by distorting history the Education Ministry brings the teaching and study of Japanese history to a decadent way. He said that textbook compilers should not submit to the historical view of the Education Ministry.

A statement issued after today's discussion at the forum said the Education Ministry should have the passages in the textbooks which are criticized in the world rewritten. The work should be done by the compilers on their own judgement and completed before the textbooks are used in the next school year.

The statement criticized the Japanese Government for failing to understand Japan's responsibility in the past aggression against other Asian countries. That is why it does not have the approval of the people of Asian countries, including those of Japan. The forum is opposed to the Japanese Government's proposal of making amendments by means of the Education Ministry's bulletin in the next two years, because this would affect the students understanding of Asia and the war.

Japanese Newsmen Hits Rewrite

OW041952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Nairobi, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The distortional revision made in Japanese textbooks about Japan's invasion of China was "totally wrong" and against the "wish of the Japanese common people", said Yoshiki Hoshino, a veteran Japanese journalist in Africa now working in Nairobi.

Yoshiki Hoshino, director of the Japan-Africa Culture Interchange Institute in Nairobi, lived in Shanghai during the war time. In a press release issued here, he recalled what he saw and heard about the war. "It was truly a very cruel war, killing millions of people of China," he said.

"All Chinese including the inhabitants of Manchuria got angry, thus a strong anti-Japanese movement was organized," he noted. He stressed that "Japan was defeated, not because of atom bombs but because she could not win the heart of the people of neighbouring countries."

He further pointed out that "although Japan killed so many Chinese, when Japan was defeated Chinese never revenged. That thing every sound Japanese knows. So the post-war sentiment of the Japanese is that we shall never fight against China."

PRC-JAPAN COPRODUCED FILM PREMIERS IN BEIJING

OW040503 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- "The Game Yet To Finish," the first Sino-Japan coproduction, depicting the destructive suffering of the two peoples by the Japanese invasion of China, premiered before an audience of 2,700 this afternoon.

Addressing the gathering, Shi Fangyu, director of China's cinema bureau, called the film, made by the Beijing film studio and the Toko Tokuma Corporation of Japan, "a powerful criticism against the attempts of the Japanese Ministry of Education to distort the history of Japanese aggression against China."

The film is being shown to mark the 10th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, according to the two production units. This "bitter period of history," Shi Fangyu said, "brooks no distortion nor ambiguous attitude. It is just in order to fight against and prevent a resurgence of Japanese militarism, and consolidate and develop the friendship between China and Japan that we should bear this in mind."

Tokuma Utsunomiya, honorary adviser to the Japanese film delegation, headed by the Japanese producer Yasuyoshi Tokuma, said after watching the film the Japanese people "should realize how wrong it is to whitewash the historical fact of aggression, and how necessary to further Sino-Japanese friendship."

Utsunomiya, 75, also president of the Japan-China Friendship Association, spoke to the audience which included Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China, and Kichiro Tazawa, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

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In his speeches at the premiere and the following press conference, Yasuyoshi Tokuma made it clear that "during the 15 years of the Japan-China war, Japan was the aggressor."

Describing the purpose of the film as "truthfully portraying this period of history," he quoted the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai as saying "past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future."

"True friendship will grow only after the nature of the war is fully realized," he said.

Wang Yang, the Chinese producer, recently returned from a visit to Japan, said thousands of people in Japan are opposed to the attempt to distort history and deceive coming generations. He said he believed the disagreement would end with "truth triumphing over falsehood" and "friendship conquering the wicked."

Some spectators told XINHUA after the premiere the film "is touching, with good subject matter, a realistic presentation, and impressive acting." Present at the premiere were Vice-Minister of Culture Ding Qiao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Film Association Situ Huimin.

Also present was a delegation from the Communications Committee of the Japan House of Representatives led by Kiyohi Mizuno, and well-known Japanese figures Hisao Kuroda and Seimin Miyazaki. Later, a cocktail party was given to celebrate the premiere.

Ji Pengfei Meets Film Group

OWO3:031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei today met with a Japanese film delegation attending the opening of the Sino-Japanese production "The Game Yet To Finish" in the Great Hall of the People.

He met with Yasuyoshi Tokuma and Tokuma Utsunomiya head and honorary adviser of the delegation, and other member of the group. Ji Pengfei described the film as instructive to both the Chinese and Japanese people.

Present were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture, Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China and Chinese film workers taking part in the production.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS JAPANESE DIET GROUP 4 SEP

OWO41314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Zhu Xuefan of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with a visiting group from the New Statemen's Club of the House of Councillors of Japan headed by Eizaburo Maejima, member of the House of Councillors.

SIHANOUK LEAVES BEIJING FOR GUINEA 7 SEP

OW071536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk left here by air tonight for a visit to Guinea.

Seeing them off at the airport were Han Nianlong, adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his wife Wang Zhen, Democratic Kampuchean Ambassador to China Pech Cheang as well as diplomatic envoys and officials from Guinea, the DPRK, Thailand and France in Beijing.

THAI GOVERNORS DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Wang Bingnan Fetes Group

OW052100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 5 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening for a delegation of Thai governors led by Pisarn Moonlasartsathorn, under-secretary of state of the Ministry of Interior. Koson Sinthuanon, Thai ambassador to China, was present.

The delegation arrived yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Ji Pengfei Meets Delegation

OW061710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with a Thai governors delegation headed by Pisarn Moonlasartsathorn, under secretary of state of the Ministry of the Interior. Thai Ambassador to China Koson Sinthuanon was present.

WANG BINGNAN URGES UNITY TO OPPOSE HEGEMONISM

BK051624 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Undated "radio speech" of Wang Bingnan, chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries -- recorded in Mandarin fading into Burmese translation]

[Text] On the southwestern side of where we, the Chinese people, reside is a beautiful, prosperous and friendly neighboring country called Burma, which is geographically linked to our country -- China. The people of that country are renowned for their diligence and bravery.

Since time immemorial, we, the Chinese, and the Burmese people have had a harmonious relationship and a sisterly and brotherly friendship. We know that even in 200 B.C. Chinese traders sailed down the Salween into Burma to sell Chinese silks and buy Burmese gems. From the Han Dynasty onward, envoys were exchanged between our two countries and the peoples began to have more frequent contacts.

Since ancient times, Burmese artists have earned the praise of the Chinese people when they have visited China to entertain our people.

Tang Dynasty poet (Pao Zhiu), in his poem "Pyu Music", praised the soothing music and the delicate and profound dance styles of the Burmese. Because of mutual contacts in the fields of music, dance, literature and Buddhism, the arts and culture of our two countries developed and we were able to establish better friendship and understanding.

In modern history, both the Chinese and Burmese peoples suffered the aggression and oppression of imperialists and colonialists. Our two peoples supported and sympathized with each other in their common struggle against the imperialists and colonialists. Thereby, we were able to build up a great, profound militant friendship on the foundation of our traditional friendship.

What can be described as the most pleasurable events in recent years are the exchanges of visits between the leaders of our two countries. These exchanges opened a new chapter in the further strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation. When Premier Zhou Enlai was still alive, he visited Burma 9 times, while President U Ne Win visited China on 11 occasions. Thanks to the mutual, devoted nurturing by the leaders of our two countries, the beautiful flower of Sino-Burmese friendship has bloomed further.

At the same time, we are also witnessing with pleasure, the triumphant successes achieved in developing the national economy and in building the country by the Burmese people who, through unrelenting diligence and under the leadership of the Burmese Government, have made efforts to safeguard and protect the sovereignty of the state as well as their economic rights and interests. We heartily congratulate the Burmese people on their successes.

Since both China and Burma are developing countries and are part of the Third World, we have many points of view in common. Both our countries prefer peace and detest war. However, hegemonists both large and small, are daily posing threats to the peace and security of our region through their expansion and aggression. Only when we strengthen our bonds of unity, support and encourage each other and oppose the domination, maneuvers, interference, devastation and bloody wars of aggression in this region carried out by the superpowers and the large and small hegemonists, will we be able to maintain and safeguard peace in this region. Only then will we be able to build our countries in a peaceful environment.

We of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries are happy because we are able to contribute to the development of friendly relations between the peoples of China and Burma. In October 1979 we welcomed and entertained the Burmese good-will delegation headed by U Htwe Han, secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Executive Committee. In December 1980, a good-will delegation headed by the vice chairman of our association was given a memorable, cordial and hospitable welcome by the Burmese Government and people. We hope that the friendly contacts between our two peoples will grow even more in the years ahead.

Looking back into the past, we can see that the Chinese and Burmese peoples have had close and friendly relations since ancient times. When we look toward the future, we are fully confident in the continued friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

The Chinese and Burmese peoples will definitely and perpetually maintain friendly and close relations. The kindred love between us will last forever like the flowing waters of the Yangze and Irrawaddy Rivers.

U.S. GENERAL SEES NEED FOR A-WEAPONS IN EUROPE

OW031313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- General Bernard Rogers, supreme commander of European forces in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) said Thursday the continued Soviet military buildup should convince Western Europe to allow deployment of U.S. theater nuclear weapons on their soil, according to reports from Naples.

Speaking at a news conference called to inaugurate a NATO military exercise code named "Deterrent Force," he said that the Soviet Union has built three SS-20 nuclear missile bases since Leonid Brezhnev proposed a nuclear weapons freeze last March.

He said the Soviet Union has so far completed installation of 36 bases housing the SS-20 missile, two short of the 38 envisaged in the Soviet program.

The general expressed his worries about the imbalance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. He said that "NATO has been surpassed in all three forces, strategic, theater and conventional."

He said the installation of American cruise and Pershing II theater nuclear missiles in Europe was the only way to stop the Soviet military buildup. He urged the Dutch and Belgian Governments to speedily approve the construction of missile sites on their territories.

FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 7 SEP

Visits University

OW061608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, Assembly president, visited today the East China Teachers' University.

In his address, Mermaz briefed the more than 500 teachers and students on the present situation in France and its domestic and foreign policies. He outlined prospects for Sino-French friendship.

He said French foreign policy aims to be loyal to NATO and the European Economic Community, support the development of the Third World and safeguard world peace.

To safeguard world peace, he said France condemns the Soviet interference in Afghanistan and the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. France will also make positive contributions to the solution of the Mideast problem, he said.

Mermaz said France and China have many points in common in their foreign policies, and this constitutes a sound foundation to furthering their cooperation. He said there are many things France and China can do to contribute to peace and development of the world.

Liu Fonian, president of the university in his speech expressed his hope for greater development of cultural exchanges between the two countries. Mermaz and his party visited lecture halls in the university and talked with professors and students.

Leaves Shanghai for Home

OW071300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Shanghai, September 7 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the bureau of the French National Assembly led by Louis Mermaz, Assembly president, ended its visit to China this morning and left Shanghai for home.

During his visit to Shanghai, Mermaz told XINHUA his visit coincided with the convocation of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, a congress of great importance to China.

China's older generation, which has made great contributions to the Chinese revolution, will work together with the young generation to maintain the characteristics of their country in the political, economic and cultural fields," he said. They will work better to feed, clothe and educate the one billion Chinese people and help the country register a fair development at the end of this century.

He said that to foreign visitors, China is full of people, "but I think your people are a people in action and at work. They are a powerful people."

On the subject of Sino-French relations, Mermaz said that there are not many differences between the two countries. What both nations share more are common viewpoints: The foreign policies of the two countries aim at independence and security and "we don't follow anybody. We both object to hegemonism and imperialism and uphold sound international cooperation based on mutual understanding. Such cooperation is an essential guarantee to peace and security.

"The relationship between China and France, which has a long tradition, is better than ever. We have all the reason to further develop our friendship with sincerity," he said.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Zhang Chengzong and Wang Tao, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, as well as Charles Malo, French ambassador to China.

U.S. IMPOSES SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALIAN COMPANY

OW061337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1328 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Washington, September 5 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department last night announced sanctions against an Italian company for violating the U.S. embargo on selling parts for the Soviet Siberia-Europe gas pipeline.

Commerce Department spokesman Jay Cooper said a temporary ban has been placed on the export of any American products for the oil or gas industry to the Nuovo Pignone Engineering Co. or its subsidiary INSO.

The Italian company has reportedly agreed to sell two huge turbines it manufactured under license from the U.S. General Electric. On September 3, a Soviet ship, "Dubrovnik," arrived in Italy's Livorno port to take aboard the turbines.

The United States has recently imposed embargoes on three West European companies including the Nuovo Pignone Engineering Co. Last month, it banned export of all American products to two French firms, the Dresser-France and the Creusot-Loire, for shipping parts to the Soviet pipeline in defiance of U.S. embargo order.

Observers believe that the latest U.S. sanctions, milder compared with those against the two French firms, were designed to prevent the aggravation of the serious differences between the United States and Western Europe on the Siberian pipeline equipment.

Senior officials from Britain, France, Italy and West Germany reportedly held a special meeting in London September 3 in an attempt to work out a compromise plan that can make the United States give up its sanctions and at the same time not lose face, and then negotiate with them.

But sources in the West believe it's difficult to have this troublesome issue solved in the near future.

POLISH EMBASSY SEIZED IN BERN, SWITZERLAND

OWO71753 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Polish Foreign Ministry has contacted the Swiss ambassador in Warsaw and the Swiss authorities on the seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern by terrorists, according to the Polish press agency, PAP, today.

The Polish Foreign Ministry demanded that safety be ensured for the embassy personnel and conditions for normal work restored at the embassy.

According to foreign news agencies, a group of terrorists seized the Polish Embassy in Bern today and held the embassy personnel as hostages, demanding that martial law be suspended in Poland.

A PAP report said the Swiss ambassador in Warsaw promised his country would take all necessary measures to meet the Polish demands.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

OWO71256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here this afternoon to mark the 38th anniversary of the National Day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Among the guests were Bulgarian Ambassador to China Nayden Beltchev, and Mrs. Bossika Beltcheva and embassy officials.

Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

The Chinese color film "Princess Peacock" was shown at the reception.

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

HK050727 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 82 p 6

["Newsletter from America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "New Trends in U.S. Middle East Policy"]

[Text] President Reagan announced new U.S. proposals for solving the Middle East problem in a television broadcast on the evening of 1 September. He said: "The war in Lebanon is a tragedy, but it has also brought us a plan for seeking peace in the Middle East." He called on all concerned to adopt a "new pragmatic" attitude, so that Middle East negotiations can "begin afresh."

Reagan stressed in his speech: "The war in Lebanon has shown many things, but two of its results are the key to the peace process: 1) The military defeat of the PLO has by no means weakened the demand of the Palestinian people for a fair settlement of their rights; 2) Although Israel's military victory in Lebanon shows that its military strength is not inferior to that of any country in the region, military strength alone cannot bring lasting peace for Israel and its neighbors." However, he refused to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and was opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state.

According to the American columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, not long ago the State Department received secret cables from diplomats stationed in Egypt, Tunisia and Kuwait reporting that the leaders of these countries were so angry that they were going to reconsider their relations with the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that Saudi Arabian leaders had even warned that if the United States persisted its pro-Israeli policy, Saudi-U.S. economic ties "could not be maintained for long." The development of this trend was obviously a very serious threat to U.S. interests. Reagan made a point of saying in his speech that the strategic importance of the Middle East situation for the United States was common knowledge, while its influence on the world economy was also extremely great. The American press pointed out that the United States hoped its new proposals would be able to mend ties with these Arab states, so as to preserve long-term U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The United States connived at Israel's invasion on the one hand, while mediating in the arrangements for the withdrawal of Palestinian guerrillas from Lebanon on the other. Following this, the United States wanted to strike while the iron was hot and promote new negotiations in order to maintain U.S. influence and make it difficult for the Soviet Union to intervene. At the same time, as Israeli atrocities have aroused worldwide condemnation, American domestic pro-Israeli forces have been somewhat polarized, and so the obstacles to pursuing a more balanced policy between Israel and the Arab states have been greatly reduced. It seems that it is precisely for this reason that, with the end of the Lebanon crisis, the United States immediately put forward new proposals, to bring developments in this region onto a U.S.-designed track.

Israel is very unhappy over the new U.S. proposals. When a few days ago President Reagan wrote to Begin calling for a halt to the building of settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza, Begin immediately revealed this to the press and also created a public opinion of opposition to the proposals in Israel. Afterwards, Begin convened a Cabinet meeting, which issued a resolution rejecting the proposals. However, it seems that U.S. officials did not mind this Israeli attitude; but they did attach great importance to the response of the Arab world. There is nothing strange about that. Regardless of how much Israel may clamor and bluster, in the final analysis it cannot do without U.S. support. And without the cooperation of certain major Arab states, the U.S. proposals would come to naught. A senior U.S. official stated that Israel's opposition might help the acceptance of the U.S. proposals by the Arab states. People will have to wait and see whether this hope can be realized.

FURTHER REACTION TO REAGAN'S MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

PRAVDA Raps Proposal

OW061704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 6 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA carried an article today to criticize the new proposal on the Middle East put forth by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his September 1 television speech. The article accused the United States of "refusing the Palestinian people the right to create their own state."

The article said that the United States has supported and abetted Israel to launch the war of aggression against Lebanon, but now it poses as a "supporter for a settlement of the Middle East issue."

President Reagan in his speech "passed over in silence the question of the need of an immediate withdrawal of Israel troops from Lebanon," it pointed out.

"Washington's new proposals program, as a matter of fact, a further exacerbation of relations between peoples, new bloody conflicts." As to Israel's "rejection" of the U.S. offer, the article said it is "a clumsy performance" by the aggressor and its supporter.

Egypt Welcomes Initiative

OW050453 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, September 4 (XINHUA) -- The Egyptian Cabinet in a statement tonight welcomed the "positive aspects" of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East initiative, which, it says, "could serve as a basis for pushing forward the peace process despite certain remarks on the initiative."

The statement says: "The government will continue its study and conduct consultations with the United States and the parties concerned in fulfillment of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East region."

Explaining Egypt's position, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told the weekly magazine AKHBAR AL-YAWM today that Egypt has a special visualization, namely, it is necessary to find a comprehensive solution. He said that all the obstacles which Israel placed in the way of peace must be removed.

The foreign minister also stressed the necessity of solving the Palestinian issue from all aspects, claiming that "Egypt's permanent position is that the PLO has a role to play in the settlement in the Middle East."

Egyptian officials had consultations today with PLO representatives in Cairo. President Husni Mubarak briefed the leaders of the three opposition parties on the government viewpoints concerning the Reagan plan. It is reported here today that Egypt will embark on a wide-scale diplomatic drive and consult with a number of world capitals on the situation.

Plan Praised in Western Europe

OW040530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan for the Middle East was well received in West European nations.

British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, in an interview with Britain's Independent Television yesterday, described the plan as "constructive" and "imaginative". He said the plan has a foundation for negotiation that could lead to "a permanent peace in the end." The rights of the Palestinians and Israel's right to its security are two fundamental principles of that foundation, he noted.

Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, emerging from talks with U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib yesterday, said that the solution of the Palestinian problem was a central factor in the search for Middle East peace. He described the U.S. President's proposal as "a step in the right direction."

French President Francois Mitterrand, now on a visit in Greece, also voiced support for Reagan's plan at a news conference in Athens yesterday. The West German Government said that it is interested in Reagan's plan for peace in the Middle East.

Mitterrand Voices Support

OW040511 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Athens, September 3 (XINHUA) -- French President Francois Mitterrand, yesterday welcomed U.S. President Ronald Reagan's new move to solve the Palestinian problem.

The French president, who was on a two-day official visit to Greece, told a press conference here that Reagan's "proposals that call for the Palestinians to gain a homeland will be supported by us." The proposals "seem to be headed in the same direction" as those put forward by France, he added.

He pointed out that a solution to the Middle East problem would have to take into account the rights of the Palestinian people and recognize the State of Israel and its right to live within secure borders.

Although France has not extended official recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organization, she accepts the PLO as a reality, Mitterrand said. The French president has held talks with Greek President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on bilateral topics and the Middle East. The two leaders also discussed the sale of French Mirage planes to Greece.

Mitterrand disclosed that the two countries agreed to further their cooperation and ties despite some differences. A common effort for understanding brings the peoples of the two mediterranean countries even closer at this time, he said.

Mitterrand's visit was scheduled to end last night but he is going to remain in Greece until Sunday. He left here for the island of Crete today to spend the weekend there.

WEINBERGER ENDS EGYPT VISIT AFTER HOLDING TALKS

OW061702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, September 6 (XINHUA) -- United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger Sunday applauded Egypt's stand on President Reagan's Middle East initiative and said there was a key link between Egypt's positive reaction and the close Egyptian-U.S. military cooperation.

Weinberger left here today for London following a three-day visit to Cairo when he discussed with Egyptian leaders the most recent Reagan plan on the Middle East.

Weinberger briefed reporters yesterday following talks with his defense counterpart, Abu Ghazalah, that the U.S. is in an "urgent need for close relations with Middle East countries" and that "special relationship between the U.S. and Egypt involves a major mutual benefit."

After meeting Mubarak, Weinberger told reporters that the talks with the president were "constructive and extremely encouraging". He said that the Egyptian side is still studying the Reagan plan. Egypt, meanwhile, welcomes the positive aspects of the Reagan plan, but expressed some reservations.

President Mubarak told reporters yesterday: "It represents some advance but we have remarks about it."

A government spokesman has reportedly said Mubarak would send a message to Reagan in a few days stating his views.

Abu Ghazalah said it is very important for the U.S. interests to reach a settlement between Israel and Palestine since "the United States needs facilities in the Arab area." "In order to protect its interests, it will need to find a solution for the Palestinian problem," he added.

The Egyptian defense minister also said Washington has agreed to increase arms aid to Egypt to DLRs 1.3 billion this year, nearly 50 percent more than last year.

JORDANIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Meets Chen Muhua

OW071604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met and had cordial conversation here today with a Jordanian women's delegation led by In'am al-Mufti, minister of social development. The delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

Meets Kang Keqing

OW071606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, this evening met and feted a Jordanian women's delegation led by In'am al-Mufti, minister of social development.

Kang Keqing briefed the first Jordanian women's delegation to China on Chinese women's organizations and their work. In reply, the delegation leader said she hoped that friendly exchanges would increase between the women's organizations of the two countries.

Present on both occasions were: Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation; Yang Chen, vice-minister of civil affairs; and Kamal al-Hamud, Jordanian ambassador to China.

HUANG HUA MEETS VENEZUELAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW061604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with Oswaldo Ruez Pumar, Venezuelan vice-minister of foreign affairs, here this evening.

This morning, Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu held talks with Paez. They exchanged views on issues of common interest and on bilateral relations. Venezuelan Ambassador to China Regulo Burelli Rivas was present on both occasions.

Paez, his wife and his party arrived here September 4. In the evening, the Venezuelan guests were entertained at a dinner given by Han Xu. The Venezuelan guests will leave here tomorrow on a visit to Shanghai before leaving China.

XU XIN ATTENDS RECEPTION AT BRAZILIAN EMBASSY

OW011608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 1 (XINHUA) -- Helcio Tavares Pires, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Brazilian Embassy gave a reception this evening marking the visit of the delegation from the Higher Military Academy of Brazil led by General Alzir Benjamin Chaloub, academy commandant.

Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of the People's Liberation Army General Staff, and Tao Hanzhang, deputy commandant of the P.L.A. military academy, attended the reception.

The delegation will leave Beijing tomorrow for Shanghai and Lake City Hangzhou.

CANADIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS BEIJING

Feted by Cui Yueli

OW041918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Cui Yueli, minister of public health, gave a banquet here this evening for a visiting delegation led by Monique Begin, minister of national health and welfare of Canada. In their toasts, guest and host wished a constant development of friendly relations and cooperation in medical field between China and Canada.

Present at the banquet were Tan Yunhe, vice-minister of public health, George Hatem (Ma Haide), adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, and Michel Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs. Nguyen Thi-min Huong Gauvin.

The Canadian minister arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Health.

Meets Bo Yibo

OW071612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Bo Yibo met in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon for a friendly conversation with Monique Begin, minister of national health and welfare of Canada, and the delegation she is leading. Present at the meeting were Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli and Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin.

Feted by Qian Xinzong

OW061706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- Qian Xinzong, minister in charge of the State Family Planning Commission, gave a dinner here this evening for the delegation led by Monique Begin, minister of national health and welfare of Canada. Before dinner, Qian Xinzong who is also adviser to the Ministry of Public Health, held a conversation with the Canadian guests.

Present at the dinner were Zhou Boping, vice-minister of the State Family Planning Commission, Dr George Hatem (Ma Haide), adviser to the Minister of Public Health, and Michel Gauvin, Canadian ambassador to China, and Mrs Nguyen Thi-min Huong Gauvin.

The Canadian guests will leave Beijing September 8 for Shijiazhuang and other places.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS SURINAME PRIME MINISTER

OW050748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister H. N. Neyhorst today defined Suriname's external policy as one based on non-alignment and peaceful coexistence with countries all over the world, especially those in the Caribbean region and Latin America.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA, Neyhorst explained that the policy involves the principle of non-intervention in each other's internal affairs and promotion of economic, cultural and sports relations with other countries. Suriname's relations with Caribbean countries have been strengthened since 1980 and she is seriously considering the possibility of joining the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

On relations with the Netherlands, he described Dutch aid as "very substantial and important" to Suriname's economy, but added that "what we are trying to do and have to succeed is to make the development aid help to make us independent of foreign aid." To this end, a new development program has been finalised, he said.

Suriname was a former Dutch colony and became independent in 1975. The prime minister said Suriname is faced with difficult economic problems because of the world economic situation and its dependency on bauxite and rice. He said government revenue has decreased substantially, the balance of payments position deteriorated and the foreign exchange situation is critical.

Suriname will tackle these problems by diversifying its economic structure. It should not only have agriculture and mining but also cattle breeding, fishery, industry, tourism and other sectors. It will attach importance to the so-called resource-based industry, that is, industry based on its own resources, he said.

As short term solutions, the prime minister pointed out, the government has decided to cut down expenditures including subsidies to state enterprises and find new markets for Suriname's products. Meanwhile, a new, balanced and comprehensive development program for the period between 1982 and 1990 involving 2,700 million Suriname guilders was adopted recently.

TEXT OF HU YAOBANG'S REPORT TO 12TH CPC CONGRESS

OWO70122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Hu Yaobang's Report to 12th Party Congress" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Following is the full text of the report by Chairman Hu Yaobang to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, which was approved by the congress yesterday afternoon:

Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization -- report to the Twelfth National Congress of the Communist Party of China

September 1, 1982

Hu Yaobang

Comrades: On behalf of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, I will now make a report to the twelfth national congress of the party.

I. A Historic Change and Our Great New Task

Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976 and, in particular, since the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee held in December 1978, we have accomplished, through the arduous efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the people of our nationalities, the difficult task of setting the party's guiding ideology to rights and have won major successes in setting right our practical work on all fronts, thereby effecting a great and historic change.

The mission of the present party congress is, through the summing-up of the historic achievements of the past six years, to chart a correct course and define correct strategic steps, principles and policies so that we can more thoroughly eliminate the negative consequences of the decade of domestic turmoil, make further progress and create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The Central Committee of the party is confident that our congress can shoulder this momentous historical task.

What are the main indicators of the historic change that has been brought about?

In the sphere of ideology, we have resolutely broken the fetters of dogmatism and the personality cult which existed for a long time, and have reaffirmed the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts, thus infusing a dynamic and creative spirit into all fields of endeavour. We have restored the original features of Mao Zedong Thought and persisted in and developed it under new historical conditions.

We have put an end to years of social turbulence and brought about a political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system are being gradually perfected, equality and unity among all our nationalities have been strengthened anew, and the patriotic united front has expanded further. Thanks to this political situation, the present period is one of the best since the founding of our People's Republic.

The leading bodies of the party and the state at all levels have been gradually readjusted, improved and strengthened. By and large, the leadership in the party and state organizations at all levels is now in the hands of cadres loyal to the party and the people.

We have resolutely shifted the focus of work of the party and the state to economic construction and, liquidating the "left" mistakes that persisted in our economic work over the years, have conscientiously implemented the correct principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement. Having tided over the most difficult phase, our national economy is now on the sound path of steady growth.

Our endeavours in education, science and culture are on the right track and, with some initial successes, are beginning to thrive. Relations between the party and the intellectuals have improved enormously. Unity among the three main social forces, namely, the workers, peasants and intellectuals is also fairly good now.

We have made tremendous efforts to build a modern regular revolutionary army. The People's Liberation Army has achieved marked successes in improving its military training and its ideological and political work, in bettering its relations with the civil authorities and the people, in defending our frontiers and safeguarding national security and in helping socialist construction. It has further enhanced its military capability and political consciousness in line with new historical conditions.

In the course of leading the people in effecting this historic change, our party has withstood tests and remoulded itself. It has done much to rectify party style, gradually revived its fine traditions and become more mature and firmer in the course of struggle.

Looking back at our path of struggle in these six years, we see that it has been an uneven one. The decade of domestic turmoil inflicted grievous wounds on the party and the state. Our victory has not been easy. It was won only after the Central Committee led the entire party and people in overcoming enormous difficulties of all kinds.

The "left" mistakes made before and during the "Cultural Revolution" had a deep and extensive influence and caused serious damage. While thoroughly exposing and repudiating the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, we found it necessary to make a clean sweep of all such "left" mistakes. This unavoidably involved the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years. Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions to the Chinese revolution were great and indelible; that is why over long years he enjoyed enormous prestige in the party and among the people and will continue to do so in the years to come. Whether we had the Marxist courage to conduct self-criticism of our party's mistakes, including those made by Comrade Mao Zedong, and whether we could conduct such self-criticism correctly and in a historical perspective constituted the key issue deciding whether things could be set right. During the two years before the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee, the question of rights and wrongs in the party's guiding ideology was not clarified as it should have been and the work of setting things to rights proceeded haltingly; this was because in the early days after the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, our party was not ideologically prepared for an overall liquidation of the "left" mistakes and also because the principal leading comrade in the Central Committee at the time continued to make "left" mistakes on a series of important issues. The eleventh party congress announced the end of the "Cultural Revolution" and reaffirmed the task of building a modern and powerful socialist state, thus playing a positive role in mobilizing the masses. However, the political report to the eleventh party congress still approved of the erroneous theories, policies and slogans of the "Cultural Revolution", thus exerting a negative influence by seriously obstructing our effort to set things right. The historic service of the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee was precisely that it thoroughly shattered the heavy chains imposed by the protracted "left" mistakes, set right the guiding ideology of the party and reaffirmed the Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines. Subsequently, our party thoroughly summed up its historical experience in all spheres and scientifically explained numerous questions encountered in practical work, which concerned theory and policy in the building of socialism. The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China adopted in June 1981 by the sixth plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee marked the successful conclusion of our work in setting the party's guiding ideology to rights. Drawing on the collective wisdom of the broad sections of cadres and masses, our party subjected the protracted "left" mistakes and Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years to scientific analysis and criticism, while firmly upholding the fine traditions developed by the party during long years of struggle, safeguarding the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought and affirming Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role. This helped not only to differentiate right from wrong but also to strengthen unity in our ranks, thus providing a basic guarantee for the healthy development of our revolution and construction.

Since the third plenary session, our party has made every effort to conform to objective reality in formulating and implementing a series of principles and policies and to avoid focusing on the criticism of one erroneous tendency to the neglect of another. In times of historic change, people are apt to think one-sidedly because of the profound influence of old ideas and customs and because of lack of experience in dealing with new things, plus the effect of other social and political factors. In recent years, mistaken ideas representing different tendencies have arisen among sections of the party members and cadres with regard to such major questions of principle as the party's policy of mental emancipation, the assessment of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and the appraisal of class struggle at the present stage of socialism. Unable to free themselves completely from the influence of the former "left" mistakes, some comrades wanted to return, wittingly or unwittingly, to the old track of "taking class struggle as the key link". Others, deviating from the Marxist path, went so far as to doubt or even negate the leadership of the party and the socialist road. On such major questions of principle, our party has all along taken a firm stand and waged timely and appropriate ideological struggles on two fronts -- against both the "left" and the right deviations. On the one hand, in its effort to prevent the recurrence of mistakes that would lead to the broadening of the scope of class struggle, the Central Committee has systematically liquidated the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" put forth during the "Cultural Revolution", a theory that envisaged a continuing "revolution whereby one class overthrows another", and it has vigorously developed socialist democracy and a socialist legal system and restored and expanded our united front work. On the other hand, the party has reiterated the four cardinal principles centering on upholding the leadership of the party (the four cardinal principles are adherence to the socialist road, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to the leadership of the Communist Party and to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), criticized and curbed the tendency towards bourgeois liberalism and resolutely cracked down on all types of criminal activity that disrupt socialist construction. In handling various practical problems, we have done our best to act in the scientific and all-sided way as required by Marxism. This has enabled us to deal fairly successfully and relatively speedily with many complex ideological problems and social and political contradictions.

A jumble of problems accumulated during the ten years of domestic turmoil. Many things that needed to be done or needed to be reformed claimed our attention. Moreover, the progress of new work inevitably gives rise to new problems. The party therefore had to draw up a list of priorities, do its work systematically and solve problems step by step.

Take economic work for example. The third plenary session first grasped the link of agriculture, laying emphasis on overcoming the long-standing "left" mistakes in the guidelines in this sphere. This involved restoring and expanding the power of decision of the rural people's communes and their production brigades and teams; restoring the private plots, family and collective sideline production and village fairs; and gradually introducing, in various forms, the system of responsibility for production in which payment is linked to output. At the same time, the state purchasing prices of grain and some other agricultural products were raised; then the policies providing for a diversified economy were formulated. As a result marked changes have taken place in agriculture, in which vigorous growth has replaced stagnation. For many years, the peasants have not been so happy as they are today. This has done much to start a turn for the better in the whole economic and indeed the whole political situation.

Following the improvement in agriculture, we began to readjust the structure of industry, laying emphasis on remedying the disproportion between light and heavy industries and on readjusting the service orientation of heavy industry. The result has been a rapid expansion of light industry. At the same time, we readjusted the ratio between accumulation and consumption and reduced the scale of capital construction which had been over-extended. This has resulted in improved living standards for the people as well as better proportions between the various branches of the national economy. In other fields, we have, by and large, used the same method -- that of tackling the key problem first to facilitate the solution of the rest.

In the final analysis, our party has been successful in the above efforts because it has adhered to the scientific Marxist principles of combining theory with practice and of recognizing the people as the makers of history. The facts are plain enough. The party firmly trusts the people, relies on them and acts in compliance with their wishes and the trend of historical development. With the crushing of the Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary clique, the people placed high hopes on the party. They demanded that wrongs be set right, that stability and unity be achieved, that efforts be concentrated on socialist modernization and that the level of our country's socialist material and spiritual civilization be raised. It is by crystallizing the will of the people and formulating correct lines, principles and policies that the party has been able to bring the cause of socialism in our country back onto the sound path. The people's trust in the party and their support for it are the key to the continuous success of our cause.

Looking back over the course of struggle we have traversed in the past six years, we naturally recall two previous instances of historic change during China's democratic revolution led by the party, namely, the change from the failure of the northern expedition (1924-27) to the outbreak of the agrarian revolutionary war (1927-37) and the change from the failure of the struggle against the Kuomintang's fifth "encirclement and suppression" campaign to the launching of the war of resistance against Japan (1937-45). At both junctures, when the party and the people had suffered heavy losses and the revolution faced grim crises, enemies both at home and abroad concluded that we were doomed to total defeat, and not a few people in our own ranks wavered and grew pessimistic. But the party was not overwhelmed by the enormous difficulties. Under the leadership of a number of outstanding figures of whom Comrade Mao Zedong was representative, the party displayed rare revolutionary courage and fortitude, fought on tenaciously, strove creatively to find a revolutionary path suited to China's specific conditions and finally turned the tide, resuscitating the revolutionary cause and bringing about a new situation of victorious advance.

Compared with the two previous ones, the present change has taken place under vastly different historical conditions. Today, our party is the leading core of nationwide political power and our country has already experienced a long period of socialist revolution and construction. The people are far more powerful than they were in the period of the revolutionary wars. Despite the tremendous damage done to it by the "Cultural Revolution", the cause of socialism retains its great and invincible vitality. Although we have lost Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi and Zhu De and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries, we still have as the mainstay of our cause many other veteran revolutionaries who fought shoulder to shoulder with them. Moreover, we have as our core force many old comrades who went through the test of revolutionary wars and large numbers of young and middle-aged comrades who have been tempered and have matured since the founding of our People's Republic. Under the leadership of the Central Committee, we have at last succeeded in effecting another historic change, thanks to the arduous efforts of the party organizations at all levels and the concerted struggle of all party comrades and millions upon millions of people throughout the country.

Comrades! The great successes we have achieved in the past six years are evident to all. But, instead of resting on our laurels, we must realize that there are still many shortcomings and difficulties and that there is still much to be desired in the work of the party. We must enhance our revolutionary spirit, plunge into work and strive for new and still greater successes.

The general task of the Communist Party of China in this new historical period is to unite the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country. In the five years from the present party congress to the next, we should, as this general task and China's actual conditions require, energetically promote the socialist material and spiritual civilization, continue to strengthen

socialist democracy and the socialist legal system, earnestly rectify the party style and consolidate the party organization and strive to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the country's financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in the style of the party. At the same time, together with all the patriotic people, our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and including Chinese nationals residing abroad, we shall pursue the great aim of reunifying the motherland. We shall also join the people of the rest of the world in carrying on the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism in defence of world peace. These are the lofty tasks of creating a new situation in all fields that lie before us.

II. Bring About an All-Round Upsurge of the Socialist Economy

Of the various tasks for bringing about an all-round new situation, the most important one is to push forward the socialist modernization of China's economy. For this purpose, the party has formulated the strategic objective, priorities and steps of our economic construction as well as a series of correct principles in a spirit of realism.

The general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production -- from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan or so in 2000. This will place China in the front ranks of the countries of the world in terms of gross national income and the output of major industrial and agricultural products; it will represent an important advance in the modernization of her entire national economy; it will increase the income of her urban and rural population several times over; and the Chinese people will be comparatively well-off both materially and culturally. Although China's national income per capita will even then be relatively low, her economic strength and national defence capabilities will have grown considerably, compared with what they are today. Provided that we work hard and in a down-to-earth manner and bring the superiority of the socialist system into fuller play, we can definitely attain our grand strategic objective.

From an overall point of view, what is most important in our effort to realize this objective in economic growth is to properly solve the problems of agriculture, energy and transport and of education and science.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and provided it grows, we can handle the other problems more easily. At present, both labour productivity and the percentage of marketable products are rather low in our agriculture; our capacity for resisting natural calamities is still quite limited; and, in particular, the contradiction between the huge population and the insufficiency of arable land is becoming ever more acute. From now on, while firmly controlling the population growth, protecting all agricultural resources and maintaining the ecological balance, we must do better in agricultural capital construction, improve the conditions for agricultural production, practise scientific farming, wrest greater yields of grain and cash crops from limited acreage, and secure the all-round development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery in order to meet the needs of industrial expansion and of higher living standards for the people.

Energy shortage and the strain on transport are major checks on China's economic development at present. Growth in energy production has slowed down somewhat in the last few years, while waste remains extremely serious. Transport capacity lags far behind the increasing volume of freight, and postal and telecommunications facilities are outmoded. To ensure a fair rate of growth in the national economy, it is imperative to step up the exploitation of energy resources, economize drastically on energy consumption and at the same time strive hard to expand the transport and postal and telecommunications services.

The modernization of science and technology is a key link in our four modernizations. Today, many of our enterprises are backward in production techniques, operation and

management; large numbers of workers and staff members lack the necessary scientific knowledge, general education and work skills; and there is an acute shortage of skilled workers, scientists and technicians. In the years to come, we must promote large-scale technical transformation in a planned way, popularize technical measures that have yielded good economic results, and actively introduce new techniques, equipment, technologies and materials. We must step up research in the applied sciences, lay more stress on research in the basic sciences and organize people from all relevant fields to tackle key problems in scientific research. We must improve our study and application of economics and scientific business management and continuously raise the level of economic planning and administration and of the operation and management of enterprises and institutions. And we must work vigorously to universalize primary education, strengthen secondary vocational education and higher education and develop educational undertakings of all types and at all levels in both urban and rural areas, including training classes for cadres, workers, staff members and peasants and literacy classes in order to train all kinds of specialists and raise the scientific and educational level of the whole nation.

In short, in the next twenty years we must keep a firm hold on agriculture, energy, transport, education and science as the basic links, the strategic priorities in China's economic growth. Effective solution of these problems on the basis of an overall balance in the national economy will lead to a fairly swift rise in the production of consumer goods, stimulate the development of industry as a whole and of production and construction in other fields and ensure a betterment of living standards.

Population has always been an extremely important issue in China's economic and social development. Family planning is a basic policy of our state. We must do our utmost to keep our population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. The total number of births is now at its peak. Excessive population growth will not only adversely affect the increase of per-capita income but also cause serious difficulties in food supply, housing, education and employment, and it may even disrupt social stability. Consequently, we must never slacken our effort in family planning, especially in the rural areas. We must conduct intensive and meticulous ideological education among the peasants. Provided that we do our work well, we can succeed in bringing our population under control.

In order to realize our objective for the next two decades, we must take the following two steps in our strategic planning: In the first decade, aim mainly at laying a solid foundation, accumulating strength and creating the necessary conditions; and in the second, usher in a new period of vigorous economic development. This is a major policy decision taken by the Central Committee after a comprehensive analysis of the present conditions of China's economy and the trend of its growth.

Our national economy has grown steadily even in the past few years of readjustment, and the achievement is quite impressive. In many fields, however, the economic results have been far from satisfactory, and there has been appalling waste in production, construction and circulation. We have yet to equal our best past records in the materials expended in per unit products, in the profit rate of industrial enterprises, in the construction time for large and medium-sized projects and in the turnover rate of circulating funds in industrial and commercial enterprises. Apart from some objective factors not subject to comparison, the main causes for this are the "left" mistakes of the past, which resulted in blind proliferation of enterprises, an irrational economic structure, defective systems of economic administration and distribution, chaotic operation and management and backward production techniques. Things started to pickup a little in 1982, with the stress laid on better economic results. Nevertheless, it is impossible in a brief space to solve all such problems which have piled up over a long period. We have to bear this basic fact in mind when drawing up the strategic plan for China's economic development.

In the period of the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-85), we must continue unswervingly to carry out the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement,

practise strict economy, combat waste and focus all economic work on the attainment of better economic results. We must devote our main efforts to readjusting the economic structure in various fields, streamlining, reorganizing and merging the existing enterprises and carrying out technical transformation in selected enterprises. At the same time, we must consolidate and perfect the initial reform in the system of economic administration and work out at an early date the overall plan for reform and the measures for its implementation. During the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-90), we shall carry out the technical transformation of enterprises on an extensive scale and gradually reform the system of economic administration, in addition to completing the rationalization of the organizational structure of enterprises and the economic structure in various fields. We must also undertake a series of necessary capital construction projects in the energy, transport and some other fields, and the concentrated solution of a number of major scientific and technological problems in the 1980's. Therefore, it will not be possible for the national economy to develop very fast in this decade. But if we complete the above tasks, we can solve the problems left over from the past and build a relatively solid basis for economic growth in the decade to follow. The 1990's will witness an all-round upsurge in China's economy which will definitely grow at a much faster rate than in the 1980's. If we publicize and explain this strategic plan adequately to the people, they will see the bright future more clearly and be inspired to work with greater drive to usher in the new period of vigorous economic growth.

In the five years between this party congress and the next, we shall complete the Sixth Five-Year Plan and start on the seventh. To strive for a fundamental turn for the better in China's financial and economic situation in this period means that we must, under the strategic plan outlined above, achieve significantly better economic results, a steady basic balance in finance and credit and basic stability in commodity prices. Clearly, it is of paramount importance to China's long-term economic development that we do our economic work well in these five years.

To bring about an all-round upsurge of China's socialist economy, we must continue to carry out in all our economic work the ten principles for economic construction approved by the Fifth National People's Congress at its fourth session, paying special attention to solving the following major questions of principle.

First, concentrating funds on key development projects and continuing to improve the people's living standards.

To attain our strategic objective for the coming twenty years, the state must concentrate needed funds on key development projects in their order of importance and urgency. For this purpose, while endeavouring to overcome undue decentralization in the use of funds, we must bring into play the initiative of all concerned to expand production and achieve better economic results, so that the national income may rise more rapidly. In recent years, state revenues have somewhat decreased and there has been a shortage of funds for urgently needed key projects. On the other hand, funds at the disposal of local authorities and enterprises have grown greatly and have been used for many projects which may seem badly needed from a local point of view; but this inevitably makes it difficult to adequately meet the national needs and to prevent and overcome the tendency towards blindness in construction. We must realize that if key national projects are not guaranteed and if such parts of the infrastructure as energy and transport are not developed, the national economy as a whole will not prosper and the individual sectors are bound to be greatly restricted in their development. Even if there should be some growth in a given locality at a given time, it would not last because of difficulties in striking a balance between supply, production and marketing. We must firmly implant the idea of co-ordinating all the activities of the nation like moves on a chessboard. While continuing to enforce the present financial system and ensure the decision-making powers of enterprises, we must appropriately readjust, in the light of the actual conditions of the different localities and trades, the distribution of national and local revenues and the proportion of profits retained by enterprises, and we must encourage local authorities, departments and enterprises to make their funds available for the key projects most urgently needed by the state. While thus pooling funds, we

must of course continue to take into consideration the needs of the localities and enterprises. If appropriate financial reserves are left at the disposal of local authorities and enterprises, it will help give scope to their initiative and enable them to embark on those projects which they are best fitted to undertake, especially as regards the technical transformation of existing enterprises. Our country has abundant resources of labour power, so we must pay close attention to increasing the investment of labour. In the rural areas we must put their rich manpower to good use in agricultural capital construction according to their local conditions. In mining, transport and other fields, we must also stress the role of the investment of labour.

The fundamental aim of socialist production and construction is to meet continuously the growing material and cultural needs of the people. A basic principle guiding our economic work is "first, feed the people and second, build the country". The party and government have done a great deal to bring about a marked improvement in the people's livelihood in recent years. Yet on the whole the living standards remain fairly low. In some low-yield rural areas, or those hit by natural disasters, the peasants are still impoverished, and we must actively help them increase production and income. Urban people, too, still have many problems which call for solution -- such as pay, employment, housing and public utilities. The state has decided to take effective measures to improve, steadily and group by group, the living and working conditions of middle-aged intellectuals, who play a backbone role in production, construction and all the other fields. Whether in town or country, living standards can rise only by increasing production, and not by cutting into funds indispensable to national construction, a course that would impair the fundamental and long-term interests of the people. Specifically, we can no longer increase peasant incomes mainly through raising the prices of farm produce or through lowering the fixed quotas of state purchases and enlarging the scope of negotiated prices. The increase of the average incomes of the workers and staff must necessarily be less than that of labour productivity. We must put a stop to the indiscriminate handing out of bonuses and subsidies without regard to the actual state of production and profit. As a matter of fact, a constant improvement in the living standards of the people is possible provided the workers and peasants enhance their understanding and make sustained efforts to raise labour productivity, lower consumption and eliminate waste. As for those problems concerning the people's daily life which can be solved by spending very little or even no money, leaders at all levels must take even more energetic measures to solve them. Concern for the well-being of the people is a fine tradition of our party, which we should never neglect.

Second, upholding the leading position of the state economy and developing diverse economic forms.

The socialist state sector occupies the leading position in the entire national economy. The consolidation and growth of the state sector are the decisive factors in ensuring that the collective economy of the working people will advance along the socialist road and that the individual economy will serve socialism. As the level of development of the productive forces in our country is on the whole still fairly low and uneven, it is necessary to maintain different economic forms for a long time to come. In rural areas, the principal economic form is the cooperative economy collectively owned by the working people. At present, the state sector alone cannot and should not run all handicrafts, industries, building industry, transport, commerce and the service trades in the cities and towns; a considerable part should be run by the collective. Co-operatives financed and run by young people and other residents have spread to many urban areas in the past few years and played a useful role. The party and government should support and guide them and forbid discrimination or attacks against them from any quarter. We must also encourage the appropriate development of the individual economy of urban and rural working people as a necessary and useful complement to the public economy, within limits prescribed by the state and under supervision by industrial and commercial administrations. Only through the rational distribution and development of diverse economic forms is it possible to invigorate the urban and rural economy and make life more convenient for the people.

To bring the initiative of enterprises and of the working people into play, we must earnestly implement a responsibility system in the operation and management of both state and collective enterprises. The responsibility system for production set up in various forms in the countryside in recent years has further emancipated the productive forces and it must be adhered to for a long time to come. The thing for us to do is to gradually perfect it on the basis of summing up the practical experience of the masses. In no case must we make rash changes against the will of the masses, still less must we backtrack. With the growth of agricultural production and the rising management ability of the peasants, demands for new types of combined management are found to arise. We should promote various forms of inter-unit economic combination strictly in accordance with the principle of stimulating production and of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. It can be predicted that in the not too distant future, there will emerge in our rural areas an improved cooperative economy, with a diversity of forms, which will be able to make full use of the advantages in the light of local conditions and facilitate the large scale adoption of advanced production measures. Recently, the economic responsibility system has also been initiated in industrial and commercial enterprises with some good results. Although industry and commerce are vastly different from agriculture, the application of the economic responsibility system (including the system of responsibility for profit or loss in some of the state enterprises) similarly helps to implement the Marxist principle of material benefit, to heighten the workers sense of responsibility as masters of the country and to promote production. We should adopt a positive attitude to this system, earnestly sum up experience and discover and devise a set of specific rules and methods which are suited to the characteristics of industrial and commercial enterprises and which can both ensure unified leadership by the state and bring into full play the initiative of enterprises and their workers and staff members.

It is impermissible to undermine the public ownership of the means of production, which is our basic economic system. Of late, there have been cases in certain rural areas of damage to farm irrigation works, destructive lumbering and doing away with the accumulation and retention of common funds by the collective, while in some state-owned industrial and commercial enterprises, there have been such acts as violation of unified state plans, arbitrary holding back of materials earmarked for unified distribution, withholding of profits that should be turned over to the state, evasion of taxes, wilful inflation of prices and blocking the flow of commodities. All such things, though done by only a small number of people, seriously impair the public economy and the interests of the state and the people, and they must be resolutely corrected.

Third, correctly implementing the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation.

China has a planned economy based on public ownership. Planned production and circulation cover the main body of our national economy. At the same time, the production and circulation of some products are allowed to be regulated through the market without being planned, that is, by letting the law of value spontaneously play a regulatory role within the limits circumscribed by the states unified plan and in the light of the specific conditions at different periods. This serves as a supplement to planned production and circulation, subordinate and secondary to it but essential and useful nonetheless. The state ensures proportionate and co-ordinated growth of the national economy through overall balancing by economic planning and the supplementary role of market regulation. In the past few years, we have initiated a number of reforms in the economic system by extending the powers of enterprises in planning and by giving scope to the role of market regulation. This orientation is correct and its gains are apparent. However, as some reform measures have not been well co-ordinated with each other and the corresponding forms of administrative work have lagged behind, cases of weakening and hampering the state's unified planning have been on the increase. This is not good for the normal growth of the national economy. Hereafter, while continuing to give play to the role of market regulation, we must on no account neglect or relax unified leadership through state planning.

In order to make the development of the economy centralized and unified as well as flexible and diversified, planning should take different forms in different circumstances. Plans of a mandatory nature must be enforced in regard to the production and distribution of capital goods and consumer goods in the state sector which are vital to the national economy and the people's livelihood, and especially in key enterprises vital to the whole economy. This is a major manifestation of China's socialist ownership by the whole people in the organization and management of production. For the sector of the economy which is owned by collectives, mandatory targets should also be assigned where necessary, as in the purchase of grain and other important agricultural and sideline products by the state on fixed quota. In addition to plans of a mandatory nature, guidance plans, whose implementation is mainly ensured by means of economic levers, should be used in regard to many products and enterprises. This is because diverse economic forms still exist in China and it is difficult to make precise estimates of the multifold and complex demands of society and of the productive capacity of a vast number of enterprises. But whether in mandatory planning or in guidance planning, we must strive to make it conform to the objective reality, constantly study changes in market supply and demand, consciously make use of the law of value and such economic levers as pricing, taxation and credits to guide the enterprises in fulfilling state plans, and give them varying degrees of powers to make decisions as they see fit. Only in this way can state plans be supplemented and improved as required and in good time in the course of their implementation. As for a number of small commodities which are low in output value, great in variety and produced and supplied only seasonally and locally, it is neither necessary nor possible for the state to control them all by planning. Enterprises may be allowed to arrange their production flexibly in accordance with the changes in market supply and demand. The state, on its part, should exercise control through policies, decrees and administration by industrial and commercial offices and should help those enterprises with the supply of certain important raw and semi-finished materials.

Correct application of the principle of ensuring the leading role of planned economy supplemented by market regulation is of fundamental importance to the reform of China's economic systems. We must correctly define the respective scope and limits of mandatory plans, guidance plans and market regulation and, on the premise that basic stability of commodity prices is maintained, gradually reform the pricing system, price control measures and the labour and wage systems, and establish an economic administrative system suited to China's conditions so as to ensure the healthy growth of the national economy.

Whether commercial work is done well or badly has a direct bearing on industrial and agricultural production and the people's standard of living, and the importance of this truth has become increasingly manifest in China's economic growth. At present, our commercial networks, establishments and facilities are far from adequate, there are too many intermediate links, market forecasting is weak, and many problems related to ideas about business operation and to management remain to be solved. After acquiring all relevant information and earnestly summing up experience, we must effectively improve our commercial work and unclog, broaden and multiply the channels of circulation so that commodities can flow freely, materials are put to good use and commerce can play its full role in stimulating and guiding production and in ensuring supply and invigorating the economy.

Fourth, persevering in self-reliance while expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries.

It is our firm strategic principle to carry out the policy of opening to the outside world and expand economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit. We must speed the entry of Chinese products into the world market and vigorously expand foreign trade. We must as far as possible make more use of foreign funds available for our national construction. To this end, it is necessary to do all the required preparatory work well and make proper arrangements with regard to the necessary domestic funds and

supporting measures. We must actively import advanced technologies suited to our national conditions, particularly those helpful to the technical transformation of our own enterprises, and strive to absorb and develop them in order to promote our production and construction.

In our efforts for socialist modernization, we must take a self-reliant stand, relying mainly on our own hard work. There must be no wavering whatsoever in this respect. Our aim in expanding economic and technological exchanges with foreign countries is to enhance our ability to be self-reliant and to promote, and certainly not to impair, the development of our national economy. We must refrain from indiscriminate import of equipment, and particularly of consumer goods that can be manufactured and supplied at home. In our economic relations with foreign countries, on the premise of unified planning and policy and co-ordinated action, we must stimulate the initiative of various localities, departments and enterprises in their foreign business dealings while at the same time opposing all acts detrimental to the interests of our country and people. In no circumstances must we forget that capitalist countries and enterprises will never change their capitalist nature simply because they have economic and technological exchanges with us. While pursuing the policy of opening to the outside, we must guard against, and firmly resist, the corrosion of capitalist ideas and we must combat any worship of things foreign or fawning on foreigners.

Comrades! Lenin said that living creative socialism is the product of the masses themselves. Note (1) Beyond all doubt, it would be impossible for the cause of socialist construction to forge ahead without the soaring labour enthusiasm of the masses in their hundreds of millions, without the initiative of thousands of production units and without the hard work of various localities and departments. To yield the best results, all our economic work, principles, policies, plans and measures must be based on overall arrangement, on taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and on fully arousing and scientifically organizing the initiative of the central authorities, the localities, departments, enterprises and the working people. This is the most important way to bring about an all-round upsurge in the socialist economy. We are confident that the people of all our nationalities will surely exert themselves with one heart and one mind for the realization of the great goal of our country's economic development.

III. Strive To Build a High Level of Socialist Spiritual Civilization

From the time that the party shifted the focus of its work to the modernization of China's economy, the Central Committee has proclaimed on many occasions that while working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism. The history of socialism and the present situation in China both tell us that the success or failure of socialism depends on whether or not we adhere to this principle.

Spiritual civilization is closely interrelated with material civilization in socialist construction. As Marx put it, in their productive activity to transform the world, "the producers themselves change, they evolve new qualities, by producing they develop and transform themselves, acquire new powers and new conceptions, new modes of intercourse, new needs, and new speech." Note (2) Comrade Mao Zedong, too, pointed out that the proletariat and other revolutionary people face a twofold task in their struggle for the transformation of the world: "To change the objective world and, at the same time, their own subjective world". Note (3) The objective world comprises nature and society. The transformation of society results in the establishment and development of new relations of production as well as a new socio-political system. The transformation of nature results in material civilization, as manifested in improved conditions for material production and in a better material life for the people. In the process of transforming the objective world, people also transform their subjective world, and the production of spiritual values and the spiritual life of society also develop. The latter achievement is what we call the spiritual civilization, as

manifested in a higher educational, scientific and cultural level and in higher ideological, political and moral standards. The transformation of society or the progress of a social system will ultimately find expression in both material and spiritual civilization. As our socialist society is still in its initial stage, it is not yet highly developed materially. However, the establishment of the socialist system makes it possible for us to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization while striving for a high level of material civilization, just as the development of a modern economy to a certain level and the appearance of the most advanced class of our time, the working class, and its vanguard, the Communist Party, make it possible to succeed in socialist revolution. Material civilization provides an indispensable foundation for socialist spiritual civilization which, in its turn, gives a tremendous impetus to the former and ensures its correct orientation. Each is the condition and objective of the other.

Socialist spiritual civilization constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist system and a major aspect of its superiority. In the past, when referring to the characteristics of socialism, people laid stress on the elimination of the system of exploitation, public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work, planned and proportionate development of the national economy, and political power of the working class and other working people. They also laid stress on another characteristic of socialism, the high development of the productive forces and a labour productivity higher than that under capitalism as both a necessity and the end result of the development of socialism. All this is undoubtedly true, but it does not cover all the characteristics. Socialism must possess one more characteristic, that is, socialist spiritual civilization with communist ideology at its core. Without this, the building of socialism would be out of the question.

Communism as a social system can be completely realized in our country only through the protracted, arduous struggle of several generations. However, communism is above all a movement. Marx and Engels said: "We call communism the real movement which abolished the present state of things." Note (4) The final objective of this movement is the realization of communism as a social system. In our country, the spread of communist ideas and the movement for the ultimate realization of the ideal of communism began long ago when the Communist Party of China was founded, and continued during the new-democratic revolution which it led. This movement has now brought about a socialist society, which is the first phase of communism. As far back as the democratic revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the programme of the Chinese Communist Party in regard to China's social system comprised two stages, the present and the future. "For the present period, new democracy, and for the future, socialism; these are two parts of an organic whole guided by one and the same communist ideology." He added: "Communism is at once a complete system of proletarian ideology and a new social system.... Without communism to guide it, China's democratic revolution cannot possibly succeed, let alone move on to the next stage." Note (5) Therefore, communist ideas and actions have long been part of our actual life. The view that communism is but a "dim illusion" and that it "has not been tested in practice" is utterly wrong. There is communism everywhere in our daily life, of which it forms an inseparable part. Inside and outside our party, there are so many heroic and exemplary people, so many who are ready to give their all, including their very lives, for the realization of revolutionary ideals. Do they do all this for material rewards? Does not a lofty communist spirit guide them? Socialism is advancing steadily towards the goal of its higher phase -- communism. This advance depends not only on the increase of material wealth but also on the steady growth of peoples communist consciousness and revolutionary spirit.

True, at the present stage, we must in our economic and social life persist in the system of "to each according to his work" and other socialist systems, and we cannot of course expect every member of our society to be a communist, but we must demand that the party members, the Communist Youth League members and all other advanced elements acquire communist ideology, and we must, through their instrumentality, educate and influence the broad masses. If the great task of building a socialist spiritual

civilization guided by communist ideology is overlooked, people will fall into a one-sided understanding of socialism and direct their attention exclusively to the building of material civilization or even only to the pursuit of material gains. In that case, we will not be able to safeguard the socialist orientation of China's modernization, and our socialist society will lose its ideals and objectives, its spiritual motivation and fighting will, lose the ability to resist the inroad of corrupt influences and even develop distortedly and degenerate. Comrades, this is not just alarmist talk but a conclusion drawn from present realities at home and abroad. It is from this high theoretical and political vantage point that we must recognize the significance and role of socialist spiritual civilization and make up our minds to do our utmost to ensure the building of both a material and a spiritual civilization so that our socialist cause will forever retain its revolutionary youth and vigour.

Roughly speaking, socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological, permeating and promoting each other.

The cultural aspect refers to the development of undertakings such as education, science, art and literature, the press and publication, broadcasting and television, public health and physical culture, and libraries and museums, as well as the raising of the level of general knowledge of the people. It is an important requisite both for the building of a material civilization and for the raising of peoples political consciousness and moral standards. Cultural development also includes mass recreational activities which are healthy, pleasant, lively and varied so that, after a spell of hard work, people may refresh themselves with entertainments that are in good taste. All our cultural construction must, of course, be guided by communist ideology. In the past, owing to the influence of "left" ideas and the small-producer mentality, erroneous views such as underestimation of the importance of education, science and culture and discrimination against intellectuals were rife in our party over a fairly long time. They seriously hindered the building of material and spiritual civilization in our country. In recent years, we have made great efforts to eliminate these wrong views. We are determined gradually to step up cultural development so that it will no longer lag behind economic growth. We have worked hard to carry out the party's policy concerning intellectuals and to enable the whole party and all society to realize that, like workers and peasants, intellectuals are a force we must rely on in building socialism. We are determined to do everything possible to create favourable conditions in which the mass of intellectuals can work with ease of mind and in high spirits in the interest of the people. In this regard, there is still a good deal of painstaking ideological and organizational work to do.

Universal education is an important precondition for building material and spiritual civilization. In 1980, the party's Central Committee and the State Council took the decision that universal primary education in various forms must in the main be achieved by 1990 and, in areas where the economy and education are more developed, this should be done earlier. In China's vast rural areas, this is an arduous task, but it can be done through unremitting efforts, and must be done, for the sake of the development of agriculture and of the rural areas. Teachers in schools of all levels, and especially rural primary school teachers, are engaged in extremely arduous but truly noble work. On their efforts depends the moral, intellectual and physical development of the next generation of our citizens. We must make sure that the whole society respects and energetically supports them in their noble endeavours. Development plans and goals for other cultural undertakings covering the next five to ten years should also be worked out.

The socialist character of our spiritual civilization is determined by ideological education. This consists mainly of the following: The working-class world outlook and scientific theory of Marxism; communist ideals, beliefs and moral values; the outlook of being masters of the country and collectivism which correspond with the system of socialist public ownership; a concept of rights and duties and a sense of organization and discipline which correspond with the socialist political system; devoted service to the people and a communist attitude towards work; and socialist

patriotism and internationalism. In essence, it consists of, above all, revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline. All party members and other advanced persons in our society must continuously propagate advanced ideas and set an example by their own deeds so as to inspire more and more members of our society to become working people with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

We must try not only to help every member of our society to acquire a broader mental outlook but also to establish and develop throughout its ranks the new type of social relations which embody socialist spiritual civilization. These relations find expression in solidarity, friendship and mutual assistance in common struggle and common progress among all our nationalities, between the workers, peasants and intellectuals, the cadres and the masses, the army and the people, the army and the government, and among the people in general. Lenin has pointed out that it will take many decades to create new forms of social ties between people and that this is a most noble work. Note (6) We can say with full confidence that, relying on our long revolutionary tradition and proceeding from the foundation already laid for this work, we shall certainly be able to foster and develop such new social ties.

To build a socialist spiritual civilization is a task for the whole party and the common task of our people in all fields of endeavour. Ideological education in the party is the pillar of the building of spiritual civilization in the whole society, and party members should, first of all, play an exemplary role morally and ideologically. Ideological and political workers, workers in culture, in the sciences and in education of all types and levels from kindergartens to graduate schools -- all shoulder especially heavy responsibilities in building a socialist spiritual civilization. In particular, the Communist Party members among them must unite in thought and deed so as to organize a mighty contingent of militant ideological workers able to persuade and act as a magnet for others. It is necessary to do more to educate the masses of the people, and first of all the cadres and youth, in Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, in the history of our motherland, and especially its modern history; in the programme, history and revolutionary tradition of our party; and in the constitution of our country, the rights and duties of citizens and civic morality. It is necessary to do more to educate people of all trades and lines of work in professional responsibility, ethics and discipline. Education in all the areas enumerated above should be closely related to reality and conducted in vivid and varied ways. In formulating and implementing policies and in all their work, leading cadres in the economic field at various levels should concern themselves not only with the development of production but also with the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. In production and construction, we should try not only to turn out more and better material products, but also train successive generations of socialist-minded people of a new type. We must not allow our policies or work in any field to impede or, still worse, to undermine the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. In the past year or so, mass activities for building such a civilization have been unfolded in the People's Liberation Army and among the people in general. Relevant rules have been formulated for students in schools and for workers and staff members in enterprises, and written pledges have been drawn up by city residents, rural commune members and people in various trades and professions. All these activities have begun to yield gratifying results. We call on every locality and department to promote and persist in them. We must explore all possible ways and adopt all possible effective measures to promote education in ideals, morality and discipline among the entire population, and first of all among the youth, within the next five years. This is essential to our endeavour to bring about a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct. From now on, when checking up on the work of any locality, department or unit, the Central Committee and the local party committees at all levels must take into consideration not only its material side, but also its spiritual side. Every citizen should perform his duties and abide by social morality and professional ethics. Every working person should contribute his share to the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

To build it is no easy task, particularly at the present moment. In the years of the revolutionary wars and those immediately following the founding of the People's Republic, our material life was much harder than it is today, but all party members and the people as a whole were full of vigour. The decade of domestic turmoil confounded the criteria of right and wrong, good and evil, and beauty and ugliness. It is much more difficult to undo its grave spiritual consequences than its material ones. For this and other reasons, many serious problems concerning standards of social conduct now exist in our country. The Central Committee of the party is determined to effect a fundamental turn for the better in standards of social conduct in the next five years. This includes, in the main, the achievement of markedly better public order, generally improved attitudes towards all types of work and a marked decline in the crime rate. It also means putting an effective check on, and arousing universal contempt for, such unhealthy tendencies and practices as benefiting oneself at others expense, pursuing private interests at the expense of public interests, loving ease and despising work, putting money first in everything, unscrupulous pursuit of personal enjoyment, and attempting to isolate and attack advanced elements. It also includes resolutely eliminating all the vile social evils which had been stamped out long ago by New China but have now cropped up again. We must do our utmost to adapt ourselves to the new conditions and developments in the period of construction, do a good job of building socialist spiritual civilization and arouse, with revolutionary ideas and revolutionary spirit, the immense enthusiasm of the broad masses for building socialism.

IV. Strive To Attain a High Level of Socialist Democracy

The steady development of socialist democracy provides the guarantee and support for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. To attain a high level of socialist democracy is therefore one of our fundamental goals and tasks.

Our state system is the people's democratic dictatorship. On the one hand, it ensures that the working people, the overwhelming majority of the population, are the masters of the state; on the other, it exercises dictatorship over a tiny minority of hostile elements who try to undermine socialism. Socialism is the common cause of the whole people. Only with a high level of socialist democracy will it be possible to develop all our undertakings in accordance with the will, interests and needs of the people, to enhance the people's sense of responsibility as masters and give full play to their initiative and enthusiasm, and to exercise effective dictatorship over the handful of hostile elements, in order to ensure the smooth progress of socialist construction.

Socialist democracy is incomparably superior to bourgeois democracy. Much time and work are needed to establish the system of socialist democracy and foster democratic ways. What we did in this respect was far from adequate and, moreover, was seriously undermined during the "Cultural Revolution". In recent years, socialist democracy has been restored and developed to some extent in our country. We must continue to reform and improve our political institutions and system of leadership in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism so that the people are better able to exercise state power and the state organs can lead and organize the work of socialist construction more effectively. Socialist democracy should be extended to all spheres of life: political, economic, cultural and social; and it is necessary to extend democratic management to all enterprises and institutions and encourage self-management of community affairs by the masses at the grass-roots level. Democracy should serve as a means by which the masses educate themselves. It is necessary to establish a relationship of equality between man and man and a correct relationship between the individual and society in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy. The state and society guarantee legitimate freedom and rights to the citizens, who should in turn perform their duties to the state and society. While exercising their freedom and rights, citizens must not impair the interests of the state, society and the collective, or the freedom and rights of others. While we strive to develop socialist democracy, all our measures must help to consolidate the socialist system and promote social production and work in other fields. On no account will hostile, anti-socialist elements be given any freedom to carry out sabotage.

We must closely link the building of socialist democracy with that of the socialist legal system so that socialist democracy is institutionalized and codified into laws. In the past few years, notable progress has been made in building our legal system. Under the party's leadership, the state has enacted a series of important laws, including the criminal law, the law of criminal procedure, the draft law of civil procedure for trial implementation and the new marriage law. It is especially noteworthy that the draft constitution, soon to be submitted to the National People's Congress for adoption, contains many new and very important stipulations formulated in the light of the achievements scored and the principles worked out in developing socialist democracy since the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee. The adoption of this constitution will mark a new stage in the development of China's socialist democracy and legal system. The problems facing us today are that not only a sizable number of non-party people but also many party members, including some leading cadres, do not have an adequate understanding of the importance of building the legal system and that laws already enacted are in some cases not fully observed or enforced. This situation must be resolutely corrected. The party will continue to lead the people in making and improving various laws, strengthen its leadership over the work of public security, the procuratorate and the judiciary and ensure in every way that these departments enforce the laws strictly. Moreover, through our publicity work we should repeatedly educate the whole people in the importance of the legal system and include instructions in the laws in all the teaching programmes from primary schools to colleges, so that every citizen may know the laws and abide by them. In particular, party members should be educated and urged to take the lead in observing the constitution and laws. The stipulation in the new party constitution that "the party must conduct its activities within the limits permitted by the constitution and the laws of the state" embodies a most important principle. It is impermissible for any party organization or member, from the Central Committee down to the grass roots, to act in contravention of the constitution and laws. The party is part of the people. It leads them in making the constitution and laws which, once adopted by the supreme organ of state power, must be strictly observed by the whole party.

Further promotion of the socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all our nationalities constitutes an important aspect of the building of socialist democracy in our country. The Central Committee has in the past few years made a number of significant decisions on the nationalities question and achieved marked successes in correcting "left" errors committed during and before the "Cultural Revolution" and in restoring good relations among China's nationalities. In the light of conditions in this new historical period and the specific circumstances of various nationalities, the Central Committee has adopted many policies helpful to economic and cultural development in the minority nationality areas, to the realization of their right to regional autonomy, and to strengthening of unity among all our nationalities. These policies will have to be further improved and developed. Unity, equality and common prosperity among the nationalities are of vital importance to the destiny of China as a multi-national country. The whole party must acquire a better understanding of the nationalities question, oppose great-nation chauvinism, primarily Han chauvinism, and at the same time oppose local-nationality chauvinism. We must educate all party members to strive to fulfill the task of the party in regard to the nationalities.

In the period of the democratic revolution, the united front was an important "magic weapon" for winning victory in our revolution. In the period of socialist construction it still plays a major role. With regard to all China's democratic parties, non-party democrats, national minority personages and patriots in the religious circles, our party will continue to adhere to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe", and strengthen our co-operation with them. We must do everything possible to strengthen the broadest patriotic united front embracing all socialist working people and all patriots who support socialism or who support the reunification of the motherland, including our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and Chinese nationals residing abroad.

Correct understanding and handling of the class struggle that still exists in China today is the key to guaranteeing the democratic rights of the overwhelming majority of the people and exercising effective dictatorship over the handful of hostile elements. Hostile elements of different shades are still attempting to undermine or overthrow our socialist system in the economic, political, ideological, cultural and other social spheres. The class struggle at the present stage chiefly takes the form of struggle by the people against these hostile elements. The Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that following the elimination of the exploiting classes as such, most contradictions in our society do not have the nature of class struggle, and class struggle no longer constitutes the principal contradiction. It is wrong, in a socialist society where the system of exploitation has been abolished and the exploiting classes have been eliminated, to declare and act on the principle of "taking class struggle as the key link". We must be very careful in distinguishing and handling contradictions between the enemy and the people and those within the ranks of the people, so as to avoid repeating the past mistake of enlarging the scope of class struggle. However, within certain limits, class struggle will continue to exist for a long time and may even sharpen under certain conditions. This is not only because pernicious influences left over by the exploitative systems and classes cannot be eradicated within a short time, but also because we have not yet achieved our goal of reunifying our motherland and still live in a complicated international environment in which the capitalist forces and other forces hostile to our socialist cause will seek to corrupt us and harm our country. Our economy and culture are still quite backward and our young socialist system is imperfect in many ways, so that it is not yet possible to prevent in all cases the degeneration of some members of our society and party or block the emergence of a few exploiting and hostile elements. Therefore, we must prepare ourselves mentally for a long-term struggle, see to it that the state of the people's democratic dictatorship exercises its function of dictatorship over enemies, and uphold the Marxist class viewpoint in handling the current social contradictions and other social phenomena that have the nature of class struggle. This is the basic principle of the Central Committee with regard to the question of the class struggle in China at the present stage.

In the new period of the development of our socialist cause, we must attend, both in ideology and in action, to two aspects. On the one hand, we must persist in the policy of opening to the outside as well as in our policies for invigorating the economy domestically and, on the other, we must resolutely strike at the grave criminal activities in the economic, political and cultural spheres that endanger socialism. It would be wrong to attend only to the latter aspect and be skeptical about the former, and it would be dangerous to stress the former aspect to the neglect of the latter. All party comrades must have a clear understanding of this principle without the slightest ambiguity.

Our socialist construction is taking place in a very unstable world in which our national security is under grave threat. In these circumstances, we must never relax our vigilance, but must strengthen our national defence on the basis of vigorous economic development. We must work hard to turn the People's Liberation Army into a regular, modern and powerful revolutionary armed force and enhance its defense capabilities in modern warfare. We must continue to maintain and carry forward the fine traditions of our peoples' armed forces, and strengthen and improve their ideological and political work, so that every member will have a lofty spirit of self-sacrifice, strong sense of discipline and revolutionary style of work and that our army will serve not only as a Great Wall of steel guarding our socialist motherland but also as an important force in building our socialist material and spiritual civilization. We must continue to strengthen the militia. The Chinese People's Liberation Army is a people's armed force created and led by the Chinese Communist Party. After the new draft constitution is discussed and adopted by the forthcoming National People's Congress, the Central Committee will continue to exercise leadership over our armed forces through the State Central Military Commission which is due to be set up. We must stick to the successful practices which the party has long followed in leading the armed forces. This conforms to the supreme interests of the whole nation. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Central Committee and through the efforts of all the commanders and fighters and the people of all nationalities, our national defence will become still stronger, thus providing a surer guarantee that the whole nation will be able to devote its full energy to socialist construction.

V. Adhering to an Independent Foreign Policy

China's future is closely bound up with that of the world as a whole. The successes China has achieved in its revolution and construction provide a powerful support to the world's movement for progress and a bright future, and conversely, our successes would have been impossible without the struggles of the people of other countries for a bright future. China has received help from other countries and peoples, and in turn has helped others. In the early years of our People's Republic, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Our general task is to unite the whole people and win the support of all our friends abroad in the struggle to build a great socialist country, defend world peace and advance the cause of human progress." Note (7) Integration of patriotism with internationalism has always been our basic point of departure in handling our external relations.

Being patriots, we do not tolerate any encroachment on China's national dignity or interests. Being internationalists, we are deeply aware that China's national interests cannot be fully realized in separation from the overall interests of mankind. Our adherence to an independent foreign policy accords with the discharging of our lofty international duty to safeguard world peace and promote human progress. In the thirty-three years since the founding of our People's Republic, we have shown the world by deeds that China never attaches itself to any big power or group of powers, and never yields to pressure from any big power. China's foreign policy is based on the scientific theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and it proceeds from the fundamental interests of the people of China and the rest of the world. It follows an overall long-term strategy, and is definitely not swayed by expediency or by anybody's instigation or provocation. Because we have firmly applied the basic principles of our foreign policy formulated by the late Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, socialist New China has gained prestige, made friends throughout the world and maintained its dignity in its relations with foreign countries.

The five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each others' internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have consistently guided China in its effort to develop relations with other countries. Having suffered aggression and oppression for over a century, the Chinese people will never again allow themselves to be humiliated as they were before, nor will they subject other nations to such humiliation. The founding of our People's Republic has removed the social causes both of China's submission to foreign aggression and of any possibility of China committing aggression abroad. Frederick Engels said: "A nation cannot become free and at the same time continue to oppress other nations." Note (8) This is an incontestable truth. We Marxists-Leninists are convinced that communism will ultimately be realized throughout the world. However, revolution cannot be exported but can occur only by the choice of the people of the country concerned. It is on the basis of this understanding that we have always abided by the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We do not station a single soldier abroad, nor have we occupied a single inch of foreign land. We have never infringed upon the sovereignty of another country, or imposed an unequal relationship upon it. In no circumstances will we seek hegemony.

The five principles of peaceful coexistence are applicable to our relations with all countries, including socialist countries. On the basis of these principles we have in the past thirty-three years established diplomatic relations with 125 countries. With the friendly socialist countries of Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia, we maintain close co-operation and are steadily strengthening and developing ties of unity and friendship. China and many other developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America sympathize with and support one another, and have enhanced their co-operation in all fields. Many Western countries have social systems different from China's, yet we share a common desire to safeguard world peace and a common interest in developing our economic and cultural co-operation, for which the potentials are great, and we have maintained good relations over the years. The past few years have also seen some development in our relations with East European countries.

Japan is China's neighbour. Since ancient times, there have been frequent exchanges and a profound friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples. But, during a hundred years of modern history, the Japanese militarists unleashed one war of aggression after another against China, inflicting colossal calamities on the Chinese people and grievous damage on the Japanese people themselves. Thanks to long years of joint efforts made by the Chinese and Japanese peoples, state relations were eventually normalized ten years ago. The development of relations of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and prolonged stability between China and Japan is in accord with the long-term interests of the two peoples and conducive to the peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region. Now some forces in Japan are white-washing the past Japanese aggressions against China and other east Asian countries and are carrying out activities for the revival of Japanese militarism. These dangerous development cannot but put the people of China, Japan and other countries sharply on the alert. Together with the Japanese people and with far-sighted Japanese public figures in and out of government, we will work to eliminate all hindrances to the relations between our two countries and make the friendship between our two peoples flourish from generation to generation.

Since the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and the United States of America in 1978, relations between the two countries have developed in the interests of the two peoples. We have always hoped that these relations will continue to grow, and consider this beneficial to our two peoples and to world peace. However, a cloud has all along hung over the relations between the two countries. This is because the United States, despite having recognized that the Government of the People's Republic of China is China's sole legal government and that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China, has passed the Taiwan Relations Act which contravenes the principles embodied in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and it has continued to sell arms to Taiwan, treating Taiwan as an independent political entity. As the Chinese Government has repeatedly stated, these are acts of infringement on China's sovereignty and of interference in China's internal affairs. Not long ago, after nearly a year of talks, the Chinese and U.S. Governments issued a joint communique providing for a step-by-step solution of the question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, leading to a final thorough settlement.

We hope that these provisions will be strictly observed. Sino-U.S. relations can continue to develop soundly only if the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in each other's internal affairs are truly adhered to.

The relations between China and the Soviet Union were friendly over a fairly long period. They have become what they are today because the Soviet Union has pursued a hegemonist policy. For the past twenty years, the Soviet Union has stationed massive armed forces along the Sino-Soviet and Sino-Mongolian borders. It has supported Vietnam in the latter's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, acts of expansion in Indochina and Southeast Asia and constant provocations along China's border. Moreover, it has invaded and occupied Afghanistan, a neighbour of China, by force of arms. All these acts constitute grave threats to the peace of Asia and to China's security. We note that Soviet leaders have expressed more than once the desire to improve relations with China. But deeds, rather than words, are important. If the Soviet authorities really have a sincere desire to improve relations with China and take practical steps to lift their threat to the security of our country, it will be possible for Sino-Soviet relations to move towards normalization. The friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples is of long standing, and we will strive to safeguard and develop it is friendship, no matter what Sino-Soviet state relations are like.

The main forces jeopardizing peaceful coexistence among nations today are imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism. True, the old system of colonialism has disintegrated with the successive winning of independence by nearly a hundred former colonial and semi-colonial countries. Yet its remnants are far from being eliminated. The superpowers that practise hegemonism pose a new threat to the people of the world. In their pursuit of global domination, the superpowers have been contending on a worldwide scale with

military power far exceeding that of any other countries. This is the main source of instability and turmoil in the world. The most important task for the people of the world today is to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. Due to the rivalry between the superpowers, the danger of a world war is growing ever greater. However, experience shows that the people of the world, by persevering in struggle, can upset the strategic plans of the superpowers. World peace can be safeguarded, provided the people truly unite and fight resolutely against all expressions of hegemonism and expansionism. We have always firmly opposed the arms race between the superpowers, stood for the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons and for their complete destruction and demanded that the superpowers be the first to cut their nuclear and conventional arsenals drastically. We are against the world war being fomented by the superpowers and also against all the local wars of aggression which they instigate or back. We have always firmly supported all victim countries and peoples in their struggle against aggression. We support the Korean people in their struggle to reunify their fatherland. We support the Kampuchean people led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against Vietnamese aggression. We support the people of Afghanistan in their struggle against Soviet aggression. We support the African people in their struggle against South Africa's racism and expansionism. We strongly condemn Israel for its heinous aggression and atrocities against the people of Palestine and Lebanon. With support and protection from the U.S. hegemonists, Israel has outrageously occupied Palestine and carried out repeated armed aggression against Arab countries, posing a grave threat to peace in the Middle East and the world as a whole. We continue our resolute support for the Palestinian people in their struggle to return to their homeland and to found their own state and for other Arab peoples in their struggle against Israeli expansionism.

Socialist China belongs to the Third World. China has experienced the same sufferings as most other Third World countries, and she is faced with similar problems and tasks. China regards it as her sacred international duty to struggle resolutely against imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism together with the other Third World countries.

The emergence of the Third World on the international arena after World War II is a primary event of our time. It has changed the United Nations from a mere voting machine manipulated by certain big powers into a forum where imperialism, hegemonism and expansionism are often justly condemned. The struggle initiated by Latin American countries against the maritime hegemony of the superpowers and the struggles of the petroleum exporting countries and other raw material producing countries for permanent sovereignty over their own natural resources, the struggle of the nonaligned countries against power politics and bloc politics and the struggles of the developing countries for the establishment of a new international economic order -- all these struggles have converged into a mighty current of forces upholding justice in our time and greatly changed the situation in which the superpowers could wilfully manipulate the fate of the world.

The common task confronting the Third World countries is, first and foremost, to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and actively develop their national economies so that they can back up the political independence they have already won with economic independence. Here, mutual aid among Third World countries is of particular importance. We Third World countries have vast territories, large populations, immense resources and extensive markets. Some of us have accumulated considerable funds, and many have acquired their own distinctive technologies and gained experience in developing their national economies which the others can learn from. Our mutual economic co-operation, common known as "South-South co-operation", is no less effective than our co-operation with developed countries so far as some kinds of our technology and equipment are concerned in meeting mutual needs. Such co-operation is of great strategic significance, as it helps us to break out of the existing unequal international economic relations and establish the new international economic order.

China is still a developing country, but we have always done our best to help other Third World countries, with whom we share a common destiny. The Chinese people have always spurned attitudes and actions of despising the poor and currying favour with

the rich, bullying the weak and fearing the strong. Our friendship with other Third World countries is sincere. Whether in providing aid or co-operating for mutual benefit, we have always strictly respected the sovereignty of the other party, attaching no strings and demanding no privileges. As our economy grows, we will steadily expand our friendly co-operation with other countries and peoples of the Third World.

We are deeply disturbed by the discords, going as far as armed conflicts, that have occurred between some Third World countries. They often cause heavy losses to both sides and at times allow the hegemonists to pick up easy gains. We always work for increased unity among the Third World countries in the hope that the parties to such disputes will resolve them through consultations and avoid any results that grieve friends and gladden enemies.

Here I would especially like to discuss the question of relationships between the Communist Party of China and those of other countries. Our party develops its relations with other communist or working-class parties in strict conformity with Marxism and the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

The success of the revolution in any country depends on the ripeness of conditions for it and the people's support for the line and policies of that country's communist party. Communist parties should of course help each other, but it is absolutely impermissible for any of them to issue orders or run things for others from the outside. Any attempt by one party to impose its views on other parties or interfere in their internal affairs can only lead to setbacks or failures in the revolutions of the countries concerned. As for the practice of one party compelling other parties to make their policies serve its own party and state policies, or even resorting to armed intervention in other countries, it can only undermine the very foundation of the international communist movement.

The communist parties of all countries are equal. Whether large or small, long or short in their history, in power or out of power, they cannot be divided into superior and inferior parties. Our party has suffered from the attempt of a self-elevated paternal party to keep us under control. As is commonly known, it is through resisting such control that our independent external policy has won its successes.

We hold that all communist parties should respect each other. Each party has its strong and weak points. Being situated in different circumstances, all parties cannot be expected to hold completely identical views on the assessment of situations and on their own tasks. Their differences of opinion can only be resolved gradually through friendly consultations and patiently giving each other time. We are in favour of all communist parties learning from each others successes and failures, believing that this will help the international communist movement to grow and flourish.

On the principles mentioned above, our party has maintained friendly relations with many other communist parties. We sincerely appreciate their support and help and are conscientiously learning from their experience whatever can be of help to our revolution and construction. And we wish to establish similar contacts with a greater number of progressive parties and organizations. Setting store by their friendship with the people of other countries, the Chinese people have developed extensive contacts with them. In the final analysis, steadily increasing understanding and co-operation among the people of all countries is the basic guarantee of progress and a bright future for the world.

Being a large country with a population of one billion, China ought to make a greater contribution to the world community, and it is only natural that people place hopes on us. Yet what we have accomplished falls far short of what we ought to have done. We will redouble our efforts to step up our construction so as to play our due role in safeguarding world peace and promoting human progress.

VI. Make the Party a Strong Leading Core, the Cause of Socialist Modernization

History has entrusted our party with heavy responsibilities in the great undertaking of China's socialist modernization. In order to step up party building in the new period, we have made many fundamental changes in the party constitution adopted by the eleventh national congress. The general principle guiding the revision of the party constitution is to set more exacting demands on party members, enhance the fighting capacity of the party organizations and uphold and improve party leadership, all in conformity with the characteristics and needs of the new historical period. As required by the new constitution, we must strive to build the party and make it a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

The draft of the revised party constitution now submitted to this congress for its consideration has discarded the "left" errors in the constitution adopted by the eleventh congress, and carries forward the merits of the party constitutions passed respectively by the seventh and eighth congresses. The general programme section in the draft constitution includes Marxist definitions concerning the character and guiding ideology of the party, the principal contradiction in our society at the present stage and the general task of the party, and the correct way for the party to play its leading role in the life of the state. The ideological, political and organizational requirements this draft constitution sets for party members and cadres are stricter than those in all our previous constitutions. In stipulating the duties of party members, the draft absolutely forbids them to use public office for personal gain or to benefit themselves at the expense of the public interests, and requires that they firmly oppose factionalism and be bold in backing good people and good deeds and in opposing bad people and bad deeds. It sets forth as basic requirements for leading cadres at all levels that they correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies, oppose erroneous tendencies inside and outside the party, have the professional knowledge and organizational ability needed for competent leadership, and adhere to party principles in struggling against all abuses of power and pursuit of personal gain. Most of these are additions, not found in the previous constitutions. In the light of our historical experience and lessons, the draft constitution emphasizes that all party organizations from the central down to the primary level must strictly observe the principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership, and it explicitly stipulates that the party "forbids all forms of personality cult". It makes many new provisions for improving the systems of the central and local organizations, tightening party discipline, reinforcing the discipline inspection organs and strengthening the primary party organizations. According to the draft constitution, the Central Committee is to have no chairman but only a general secretary, who will convene meetings of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and preside over the work of the Secretariat. Advisory committees are to be established at the central and provincial levels to give our many veteran comrades rich in political experience a role as consultants in the service of the party's cause. Commissions for discipline inspection are to be elected by party congresses at the respective levels and, within limits prescribed by the party constitution, they are to supervise party committees and their members at the respective levels below the Central Committee, and they may report to the Central Committee any breach of party discipline by any of its members. Party organizations at all levels must pay great attention to party building and must regularly discuss and check up on the party's work in propaganda, education, organization and discipline inspection, and its mass work and united front work. All these stipulations should help to reinforce the party's collective leadership, enhance its fighting capacity and strengthen its ties with the masses. It should be said that the present draft is an improvement on all the previous constitutions and is fuller in content. Being a precious crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom, it is an important guarantee for making our party still stronger in the new historical period.

All party members must study and strictly observe the new constitution after its adoption by this congress. Whether or not a party member really meets the requirements set by the constitution and can fully discharge the duties of membership will be the fundamental criterion for judging whether he or she is qualified to be a party member.

Before the present revision of the constitution, our party worked out the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life, a document which has played a salutary role in that regard.

The Guiding Principles will remain in full effect as an important complement to the Constitution. In light of the present conditions in the party and in the spirit of our new party constitution, we must now concentrate on solving the following problems in party building.

First, improve the party's system of democratic centralism and further normalize inner-party political life.

The history of our party shows that, in the period from its founding to the early years after the establishment of the People's Republic, except for a few years when the party fell into grave right or "left" errors, it implemented the principles of democratic centralism relatively well, and inner-party political life was fairly vigorous and lively. But from the late 1950's, the personality cult gradually appeared and developed, and political life in the party and state, and particularly the Central Committee, grew more and more abnormal, leading eventually to the decade of domestic turmoil. The grave twists and turns of history have taught us that whether there is normal political life in the party, and above all in the Central Committee and other leading bodies of the party at different levels, is indeed a fundamental issue bearing on the destiny of the party and state.

Now, the Central Committee is happy to report to the congress that, thanks to efforts made since the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee, political life in the party, and first of all in the Central Committee, after being seriously abnormal for so many years, has now gradually returned to the correct path, the path of Marxism. Generally speaking, the Central Committee, its Political Bureau, the bureau's Standing Committee and the Secretariat have proved able to follow principles of democratic centralism and collective leadership. The practices of "what one person says goes" and of each going his own way are no longer allowed. When important differences of opinion arise, unity in thinking and action can be achieved through full reasoning and criticism and self-criticism. The present Central Committee is a united and harmonious leading body and a strong core able to cope with complicated situations. There has also been marked improvement in the political life of many local party organizations.

While affirming this major progress, we must also realize that in the party as a whole, undemocratic practices and patriarchal ways have still not been eradicated in many organizations, and cases of decentralism and liberalism exist to a serious extent. All this hinders the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and weakens its fighting capacity. In order to carry forward the normalization of political life throughout the party, we must resolutely get rid of such unhealthy phenomena. All party members, and especially the leading cadres at various levels, must bear the principle of democratic centralism firmly in mind, see to it that collective leadership is established and strengthened first of all in the party committees at various levels, and strive to develop inner-party democracy while ensuring centralism and unity on the basis of democracy.

Party discipline must be strengthened in order to improve the functioning of democratic centralism. A grave problem at present is that in quite a number of organizations party discipline has slackened, right and wrong are confounded, rewards and punishments are misused and there is failure to criticize or punish when necessary. This is a problem of long standing, which has become exacerbated after the decade of domestic turmoil, and no marked improvement has yet occurred in some places. In the last few years the Central Committee, local party committees and party commissions for discipline inspection at all levels have attained notable results in their major efforts to uphold party discipline and correct the style of the party. But they have met considerable, and in some cases shocking, obstruction in their work. If such things are allowed to

spread, what will remain of the party's fighting capacity? Party organizations at all levels and all party members must be mobilized to fight resolutely to uphold party discipline. We are confident that after this congress, through concerted efforts by all party organizations and members, we shall certainly be able to fully restore the inviolability of discipline throughout the party before too long and thus win the full trust of the people throughout the country.

Second, reform the leading bodies and the cadre system and ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

The main aim of reforming the system of leadership and the leading organs of the party and state is to eliminate such defects as overconcentration of power, proliferation of concurrent and deputy posts, organizational overlapping, lack of clear-cut job responsibility, overstaffing and failure to separate party work from government work, and in these ways overcome bureaucracy and increase work efficiency. The first stage of reform of the party and government organs at the central level has been basically completed, and the reform in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions is scheduled to start in the second half of this year or in the coming year. This reform is of far-reaching significance, being an important political guarantee for the success of China's modernization and adherence to the socialist road.

To solve correctly the question of party leadership over government organs and over enterprises and institutions is a highly important task in the organizational reform. It is necessary to achieve a proper division of labour between the party and the government and between party work and administrative and production work in enterprises and institutions. The party is not an organ of power which issues orders to the people, nor is it an administrative or production organization. The party should, of course, exercise leadership over production, construction and work in all other fields, and for this leadership to be fully effective it must be exercised in close connection with professional work by cadres who are professionally competent in such work. But party leadership is mainly political and ideological leadership in matters of principle and policy and in the selection, allocation, assessment and supervision of cadres. It should not be equated with administrative work and the direction of production by government organizations and enterprises. The party organizations should not take everything into their own hands. Only in this way can the party ensure that the government organs and enterprises do their work independently and effectively, and can the party itself concentrate its efforts on the study and formulation of major policies, the inspection of their implementation and the strengthening of ideological and political work among cadres and the rank and file both inside and outside the party. For long-standing historical reasons, some members of our party committees think that there will be nothing for them to do if they don't handle concrete administrative work -- this is an erroneous idea that impairs party building and weakens the party's leading role. From now on, party committees at all levels should frequently study and discuss the party's major policies and principles regarding socialist construction, matters involving the ideology and education of cadres, party members and the masses, the ideological tendencies of cadres and their observance of discipline, the improvement of the party organization and the recruitment of new members, and so on. Of course, while the division of labour between party and government is emphasized, major policy decisions concerning government and economic work must still be made by the party, and all party members working in government organizations, enterprises and institutions must resolutely submit themselves to party leadership and carry out the party's policies.

To ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is a long-established principle of the Central Committee of the party. During the organizational reform, we will relieve our many veteran cadres who are advanced in age of their heavy responsibilities in "front line" posts and at the same time enable them to continue their service to the party, the state and society by utilizing their rich experience in leadership work. We will promote large numbers of energetic young and middle-aged cadres who possess

both political integrity and ability to various leading posts in good time, so that they can be tempered over a longer period practically and effectively by working with older cadres and taking over responsibilities from them and so that the leading bodies at all levels can continuously absorb new life-blood and talent to maintain their vigour. As for persons who rose to prominence by "rebellion", who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, who have indulged in beating, smashing and looting, who oppose the line followed by the party's Central Committee since its third plenary session, or who have seriously violated the law and discipline, we must remove with a firm hand those among them who are still in leading posts. Persons who have violated criminal law must be investigated and dealt with according to law. Such people, of course, must never be put up as candidates for promotion to leading posts. The co-operation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old are matters important to the continuation of our socialist cause. We believe that all our party comrades, especially our old comrades, will certainly be able to accomplish this historic task with a high revolutionary sense of responsibility.

We must work strenuously to strengthen the education and training of cadres in order to prepare large numbers of specialized personnel needed for socialist modernization. In the future, in our use and promotion of cadres, we must attach importance to educational background and academic records as well as to experience and achievements in work. Party schools at all levels, cadre schools run by government organizations and enterprises, and especially designated institutions of higher learning and specialized secondary schools should all, as required by socialist modernization and in their different capacities, revise their teaching plans and shoulder the regular training of cadres. All functionaries on the job should be trained in rotation. After such training, appropriate adjustments can be made in their jobs through assessment of their actual performance. The training of all cadres in rotation is an important strategic measure for enhancing their quality. All party members and all cadres should have a full understanding of the needs of our modernization programme and be active in study.

Third, strengthen the party's work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals and establish close ties between the party and the masses.

Our party is powerful because it represents the interests of the broadest masses of the people. The party's leading position in the life of the state determines that its activities vitally affect the interests of the masses, and at the same time involves the danger that party members, and party cadres in particular, may become isolated from the masses. This requires that we strive all the more consciously to preserve and carry forward the party's fine tradition of applying the mass line and effectively strengthen the party's close ties with the people of all strata of society.

Our party is a party of the working class, and it must make a point of relying on the masses of workers. The composition of the working class in China has undergone a big change in recent years, with large numbers of new workers replacing old ones. Many old workers who are party members have retired, many young people have joined the ranks of the working class, and group after group of workers who are party members have been transferred to managerial jobs. As a result, there are fewer party members on the production front, and the harder the labour, the smaller the number of party members. This grave situation has weakened the direct link between the party and the industrial workers. From now on, we must greatly strengthen party work on the production front, encourage party members fitted for working there to do so, and at the same time admit into the party outstanding workers who are qualified for membership. The party's work in the trade unions must be greatly strengthened so that they become a strong transmission belt between the party and the masses of workers. The system of congresses of workers and staff must be implemented in earnest so that these congresses and the trade unions can both play an important role in ideological education, enterprise management and the improvement of the workers living standards.

Effective party work among China's 800 million peasants is a major prerequisite for its modernization. In a number of rural areas at present, some party members are interested only in their own productive activities and neglect the interests of the party and the

masses, and some party branches have relinquished leadership among the masses. Effective measures must be taken to check this unhealthy tendency. Party committees at all levels should face up to such new developments, further strengthen the rural party organizations as well as the economic and administrative units and mass organizations at the grass roots and intensify ideological education among the peasants of different ages and in different localities, so that the political, economic and cultural life in the rural areas may develop soundly in the socialist direction.

In order to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, we must lay special stress on the role of the intellectuals, improve the work of ideological and political education among them to suit their special characteristics, and actively recruit into the party intellectuals who are qualified for membership.

China has now 200 million young people, who form the most active force in every field of work. Although the "Cultural Revolution" did them immense harm during their formative years, the overwhelming majority of them are good politically and they have made marked progress in the past few years; the negative features displayed by a small number of the young people can be changed through education. The problem now is that work among the young people falls short of the needs of real life. Party and youth league organizations at all levels should establish closer ties with the masses of young people, become their close friends, show sincere concern for them and give them help politically, ideologically and in their work, study and personal life. The party should be on the lookout for advanced young people, help them to become qualified for membership and then admit them to its ranks so as to bring new blood into the party organizations. It should further strengthen its leadership over the Communist Youth League support the league in the efforts to suit its work to the characteristics of the young people and help it play to the full its role as the party's assistant and reserve force, so that the league can truly become a school where large numbers of young people will learn about communism through practice.

Women are not only an important force in national economic construction; they also have a particularly significant role to play in building socialist spiritual civilization. Owing to traditional prejudices, many women often do not receive due attention, protection and education. The party must strengthen its work among women, concern itself with their special interests, pay attention to the training, selection and promotion of women cadres, and guide and support the women's federations at all levels in carrying out their tasks. The women's federation should become a prestigious mass organization, representing the interests of women and protecting and educating women and children.

Fourth, consolidate the party organizations step by step in a planned way so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party.

Our party is the vanguard of the Chinese working class; it has been nurtured over the years by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and has matured through repeated tempering by successes and failures. Rallied in its ranks are outstanding elements of the Chinese working class and the Chinese people. The main body of our party remains politically pure and strong despite the serious damage inflicted by the "Cultural Revolution". After recovery and consolidation in the past few years, the situation in our party is now much improved, and its prestige is being restored and is rising. In these years, outstanding communists on all fronts have led the masses in working hard to implement the party's line, principles and policies and in many acts of heroism. Everywhere, in production and other work, in battles in defence of our motherland and against natural and other calamities, and in struggles against unhealthy tendencies and crimes, party members have written soul-stirring paeans to communism through their own exemplary deeds. All the splendid successes of the party and the people have been achieved precisely through the inspiring example given by such a fine core members of the party. This is the principal aspect of our party, and whoever fails to see it, or deliberately denies it, is committing a grave error.

However, the pernicious influences of the ten years of domestic turmoil have not yet been eradicated, and there has been some increase in the corrosive inroads of exploiting-class ideologies under new conditions. It is true that impurities in ideology, style and organization still exist within the party and that no fundamental turn for the better has as yet been made in our party style. In the leadership work of some party organizations, signs of flabbiness and lack of unity abound. Some primary party organizations lack the necessary fighting capacity, and some are even in a state of paralysis. A small number of party members and cadres have become extremely irresponsible or seriously bureaucratic; or live a privileged life and abuse the powers entrusted to them to seek personal gain; or commit acts of anarchism and ultra-individualism in violation of party discipline; or obdurately indulge in factional activities to the detriment of the party's interests. A few party members and cadres have even sunk to corruption, embezzlement and other malpractices, committing serious economic crimes. In addition, a small remnant of the followers of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques still usurp some leading positions and are waiting for a chance to stir up trouble. All these phenomena have greatly impaired our party's prestige. While we must not allow any exaggeration of this dark aspect of our party, on no account should we be afraid to expose it. For ours is a staunch party; we have ample healthy forces on our side to wage an uncompromising struggle against the dark aspects and are confident of our victory in the struggle.

The style of a political party in power determines its very survival. To achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the style of our party, the Central Committee has decided on an overall rectification of party style and consolidation of party organizations, which will proceed by stages and by groups over a period of three years beginning from the latter half of 1983. This task will undoubtedly be of primary importance to the party, and it requires very careful attention and preparation and should be carried out step by step in a planned way. The key link in accomplishing this work must be thoroughgoing ideological education throughout the party. In conjunction with the study and implementation of the report and the new party constitution to be adopted by this party congress, the whole party should study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China and the Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life and carry on an education in the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, in the ideal of communism and the party's line, principles and policies and in essential knowledge concerning the party and the requirements for party membership. We must lay stress on getting every member to understand clearly the character, position and role of the party and to realize that all party members have only the duty to serve the people diligently and conscientiously, and no right whatsoever to take advantage of their power and positions to "fatten" on the state and on the masses. In matters of organization and leadership, the consolidation will start with the leading organs and cadres and then proceed, from top to bottom, with the leading bodies at different levels which have already been consolidated leading the consolidation of the subordinate and primary organizations. Bad elements must on no account be permitted to take this as an opportunity to frame and attack good people. We must act in, and develop further, the spirit of the Yanan rectification movement of 1942, follow its principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and its twofold objective of "clarity in ideology and unity among comrades" in unfolding earnest criticism and self-criticism, and take appropriate measures to solicit opinions from the masses outside the party. In the final stage, there will be a re-registration of all party members and, in strict accordance with the provisions of the new party constitution, those who still fail to meet the requirements for membership after education shall be expelled from the party or asked to withdraw from it. At the same time, concrete measures should be worked out to strengthen and improve party leadership so as to effect an improvement in the work of party organizations at all levels.

Through the proposed consolidation of the party, we must further normalize inner-party political life, place an effective check on unhealthy tendencies and greatly strengthen the ties between the party and the masses. In this way, we will certainly achieve a fundamental turn for the better in our party style.

Comrades! Our Central Committee has explained to this congress the fighting tasks that confront the whole party. We have proposed that in the coming five years a fundamental turn for the better should be made in the financial and economic situation, in standards of social conduct and in party style. Can these tasks be accomplished? The Central Committee is confident that the unanimous reply by our congress will be: yes, the tasks can and definitely shall be accomplished!

The principles and tasks to be defined by this congress will enrich and develop the correct line followed since the third plenary session of the party's eleventh Central Committee. Richer in content and closer to reality, they will be even more persuasive in unifying the thinking of the entire party and the people of all our nationalities and become an even more accurate guide to our action.

At this point, it should be emphasized that our party faces yet another historic task, that of joining hands with all our patriotic fellow-countrymen in a common endeavour to accomplish the sacred task of reunifying our motherland. Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of our motherland, and the people in Taiwan are our kith and kin. The return of Taiwan to the embrace of our great and indivisible motherland with her history of 5,000 years, population of one billion and territory of 9.6 million square kilometers is the common desire of all our compatriots; it will be an evitable outcome of historical development, which no political party or individual can resist. It is China's internal affair with which no foreign country has the right to interfere. We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and Chinese nationals residing abroad will urge the Kuomintang authorities to take a realistic view of the situation and put the future of our country and the interests of the nation above all else, instead of persisting in their obdurate stand, so that talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party may be held at an early date and, together, we can bring about the peaceful reunification of our motherland.

Socialist modernization is the common will, and is in the fundamental interests, of the people of all our nationalities. Remember what hardships and miseries the Chinese nation went through in the century or more between the opium war of 1840 and liberation!. Long years of historical experience have inevitably turned the hearts and minds of all members of our party, army and people to the fundamental goal of the prosperity of the country under socialism and of reunification, particularly the return of Taiwan to the motherland. Socialist China's political situation is stable, and the prospect is that our modernization and reunification will definitely succeed. This prospect accords with the desires of the people and the tide of history. So long as we firmly trust and rely on the overwhelming majority of the masses, maintain close ties with the people and work conscientiously for their interests, our cause will be invincible.

We are, of course, soberly aware that we will come upon all kinds of obstacles and difficulties on the path of socialist modernization. At present, the major problems calling for urgent solution are the unhealthy phenomena in our party style and lowered standards of social conduct, which are the aftermath of the "Cultural Revolution"; the continuance of serious criminal activities undermining the socialist economy, politics and culture; and the unwieldiness, overstaffing and inefficiency in leading bodies at various levels, and the failure of our economic systems to fully meet the needs of the expansion of the productive forces. Consequently, as already said above, in the period to come we must systematically complete the organizational reform and reforms in the economic systems, go all out in building socialist spiritual civilization, hit hard at the serious criminal activities undermining our socialist economy and socialist system, and rectify the party style and consolidate the party organizations. Fulfilment of these four tasks will provide an important guarantee that we can adhere to the socialist system and succeed in socialist modernization. The whole party, particularly party committees at all levels, must lay great stress on these tasks and work unswervingly to accomplish them.

Our comrades should take a correct approach towards difficulties. It is entirely wrong to see only the bright and not the difficult side of the situation, to the point of mistaking ones subjective desires for objective reality and rushing blindly ahead. We suffered greatly from such an approach in the past and should always remember the lessons learned. On the other hand, it is likewise entirely wrong to fear and cower before difficulties, lose faith in the strength of the party and the masses, and waver and procrastinate even after the Central Committee has correctly analysed the situation and formulated principles and tasks accordingly. Things today are far different from those in past periods when our party encountered tremendous difficulties. When our Red Army was compelled to go on the Long March, it was vastly outnumbered by the enemy, yet we overcame that difficulty. During the "Cultural Revolution" the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques ran rampant and the whole country was thrown into chaos, yet we turned the tide. So can there be any difficulties today which we cannot overcome? The correct attitude for Marxists in the face of difficulties, the revolutionary style for communists striving to create a new situation is to throw themselves enthusiastically into the great work of socialist modernization and, going among the masses and digging into the actual work, forge ahead in the struggle with added vigour, indomitably and indefatigably.

Comrades! The historical experience of the party during the past 60-odd years teaches us that the fundamental reason why the party has been able to lead the Chinese people in winning one great victory after another is its integration of the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The supreme historical contribution of Comrade Mao Zedong and the other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation is that they succeeded in making such an integration. To turn China with its backward economic and cultural base into a modern and powerful socialist country in this new historical period is one of the most gigantic creative undertakings in human history. Many problems involved in it were not, and would not have been, raised or solved by Marxists in the past. In such an undertaking, ideological and political deviations of one kind or another or deviations in concrete work may occur within our ranks. This is not strange, nor can it be entirely avoided. What is important is that the whole party, party committees at all levels in particular, must uphold the four cardinal principles, adhere to the correct line followed since the third plenary session of the eleventh Central Committee and oppose both the "left" tendency of trying to revert to the erroneous theories and policies which prevailed during and before the "Cultural Revolution" and the right tendency of bourgeois liberalization as reflected in distrust or rejection of the four cardinal principles. We must resolutely take over and learn to use the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, acquire a deeper understanding of the actual work in all fields, make systematic investigations and studies, and be good at conducting appropriate criticism and education and waging necessary struggles against wrong tendencies. Provided we persist in doing this, we can certainly accumulate new experience, break new ground in theory and carry forward Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions and in great new fields of practice.

Comrades! For several decades beginning with the 1920's, China's forerunners in the communist cause and millions of other glorious revolutionary fighters and martyrs shed their blood and gave their lives in heroic struggles to bring China to its present state of progress. In the new historical period, let us carry out the behest of our martyrs and accomplish, in this vast land of ours, the great undertaking never attempted before.

In terms of experience of struggles, our contingent of party cadres consists of people of four generations: those who joined the revolution in the party's early days, during the agrarian revolutionary war, during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, and after the founding of the People's Republic. This testifies that our cause is of long standing and is assured of successors. The ranks of our party will advance incessantly like the flowing waters of the Chang Jiang. This congress of ours will go down in the party's history as one which has defined the party's principles and tasks for the new period politically and achieved the co-operation of old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old organizationally, and one which creates a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Let the whole party rally still more closely under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought! Let our party unite still more closely with the people of all nationalities in the country, with the democratic parties and all patriotic fellow-countrymen at home and abroad, and with all the progressive forces and friendly public figures in other countries who support our cause! Let us march forward dauntlessly and with one heart and one mind! No force on earth can deter us. Our triumph is certain!

Notes

- (1) Cf. V.I. Lenin, "Meeting of the All-Russia Central Executive Committee, November 4 (17), 1917", collected works, Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1964, vol. 26, p. 288.
- (2) Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, "Economic Manuscripts of 1857-1859", pre-capitalist socioeconomic formations, Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1979, p. 109.
- (3) Mao Zedong, "On Practice", selected works, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1967, vol. I, p. 308.
- (4) Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, "The German Ideology", collected works, Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1976, vol. 5, p. 49.
- (5) Mao Zedong, "On New Democracy", selected works, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1967, vol. II, p. 361.
- (6) Cf. V.I. Lenin, "From the Destruction of the Old Social System to the Creation of the New", collected works, Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1965, vol. 30, p. 518.
- (7) Mao Zedong, "Strive To Build a Great Socialist Country", selected works, Eng. ed., Foreign Languages Press, Beijing, 1977, vol. V, p. 148.
- (8) Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, "On Poland", collected works, Eng. ed., Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1976, vol. 6, p. 389.

YANG DEZHI, WEI GUOQING SPEAK AT GROUP DISCUSSION

OW071231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1606 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA) -- PLA Delegates to the 12th CPC National Congress said one after another at group discussions: In the great struggle to bring about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, the People's Army will certainly live up to the expectations of the party Central Committee and be a Great Wall of steel guarding the socialist motherland and a glorious pace setter in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

In his written speech, Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi said: At no time will the PLA win any victory and score any achievement without the CPC's leadership. We will conscientiously study and resolutely implement the documents adopted at this congress. We will further achieve unity of thinking, accelerate the building of a modernized, regularized revolutionary army and earnestly carry out the heavy task of building and defending the four modernizations in the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress.

Director Wei Guoqing of the General Political Department said: The important principles and tasks decided by this congress reflect the objective laws governing the development of socialism in our country and set forth the objective of struggle. We must effectively study and implement the programmatic documents adopted by the congress and devote all our energies to fulfilling the glorious responsibilities entrusted us by the congress.

Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, said: The People's Army bears the sacred responsibility of safeguarding the security of the motherland. Our party is now leading the people throughout the country in bringing about a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The People's Army must maintain high vigilance, strengthen its military and political training, safeguard the security of the motherland and live up to the expectations of the party and the people.

Hong Youdao and Su Candu, veteran fighters of the 2d Artillery Corps who had joined the revolutionary ranks in the 1930's, particularly dealt with the importance of strict discipline for winning victory of the revolution. They said: The People's Army must have a sense of tight organization and strict discipline in order to be a Great Wall of steel guarding the motherland. Only with iron discipline can an army become one of iron and steel. Strict discipline and strict enforcement or order and prohibitions are an important element of combat effectiveness. They said: The People's Army should continue to do away with laxity and slackness caused by the "leftist" influence, continue to strengthen its sense of organization and discipline and temper itself into an invincible army of iron and steel.

Political Commissar Xiao Wangdong of the Jinan PLA units said: In addressing army cadres in Jinan in early May last year, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on the PLA to be a Great Wall of steel guarding the socialist motherland and a glorious pace setter in building a socialist spiritual civilization. In the past year and more, we have mobilized cadres and fighters ideologically and raised their understanding by conducting communist education among them. As a result, a tremendous change has taken place in the mental outlook of the PLA units, and more than 13,000 learn-from-Lei Feng teams have come to the fore. He said: At this congress, the party Central Committee has placed earnest expectations on our army. We will continue to work hard and be a glorious pace setter worthy of the name in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Many other PLA delegates dealt with the requirements for being a pace setter and setting an example in building a socialist spiritual civilization as well as with the objective to be achieved according to the actual conditions of their units. They said: The army should focus its attention on training educated and disciplined fighters with ideals and morality. To achieve this purpose, it is necessary first to step up education in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in order to enable cadres and fighters to understand what communism is and how to realize it, and to foster a communist outlook on life and the spirit of fighting all their lives for the cause of communism. Leading cadres at various levels should set an example themselves and really take the initiative in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

CPC PARTY SCHOOL BEGINS TERM; WANG ZHEN SPEAKS

OW050301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA) -- In his speech delivered at the inauguration of the second semester of the Central Party School this morning, Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the Central Party School of the CPC, called on all the students and the faculty staff to uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice in teaching in accordance with the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress and to work hard to successfully accomplish the tasks handed down by the party Central Committee.

The inauguration of the party school this time coincided with the victorious convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. According to the guidelines set by the 12th CPC National Congress, the Central Party School's future tasks will be training revolutionary, young, intellectual and specialized cadres, instead of retraining incumbent cadres on a rotational basis. The operation of the school will enter a new development stage and will be regularized. While in school, the students not only must study basic Marxist theories, the party's lines, principles and policies and certain professional knowledge essential for modernization, they must also pay attention to enhancing their party spirit and fostering the party's correct work style.

The Central Party School will become a strong bastion for studying and propagating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and an example in fostering the party's fine traditions. It will also achieve salient success in propagating and implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress.

This semester the Central Party School has its largest enrollment since its resumption. It has some 1,300 students enrolling in 15 classes of 8 specializations. With the 2,300 or so students of two separate divisions of the state organizations and organizations directly under the central authorities, the total enrollment exceeds 3,600.

Speaking at the inauguration, Jiang Nanxiang, first vice president of the Central Party School, urged the students and the faculty to properly study and implement the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, and set an example in inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine work style. An explanation of the school's teaching projects was made by Song Zhenting, superintendent of the Central Party School.

Vice President of the Central Party School Feng Wenbin, and advisers Yang Xianzhen and Fan Ruoyu attended the inauguration meeting.

CYL LEADER URGES BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

OWO41620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1550 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 4 (XINHUA) -- Gao Zhanxiang, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, today pledged to organize the 48 million league members and other young people to build the socialist spiritual civilization. Gao Zhanxiang, a delegate to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, said that the development of socialist spiritual civilization will greatly promote the country's modernization program and the nurturing of a new socialist generation.

"There are 200 million young people and 300 million children in China," he said. "They are or will be the builders and defenders of socialism and successors to our revolutionary cause. Whether or not they foster the communist ideal has a vital bearing on the future of our party and state."

Gao Zhanxiang said the socialist spiritual civilization is centred on communist ideology, and this is the most salient feature of this civilization and its fundamental difference from the bourgeois civilization. The Communist Youth League should hold high the banner of communism and persistently educate the young people in communist ideology in a varied forms so that they will become a new generation of the Chinese nation with ideal, moral integrity, culture and discipline.

"Efforts should be made to ensure that the young people foster communist morality and value in the course of serving the people," the youth leader said. "There are 560,000 youth service teams and learn from Lei Feng (a model soldier) groups in the urban and rural areas, rendering free services to the people. This has raised their political consciousness and also spread new values in the society."

Gao Zhanxiang said it is absolutely necessary to imbue the young people with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Only by grasping the revolutionary theory can they make a clear distinction between right and wrong and have the ability to resist the corrosive influence of the decadent bourgeois ideology.

MINISTER ON CONSTRUCTION OF POWER STATIONS

OW040519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- China is speeding up the construction of power stations to pave way for the anticipated vigorous development of the national economy in the 1990s, said Qian Zhengying, minister of water resources and electric power, in an interview with XINHUA today.

In addition to building hydroelectric and thermal power stations, studies are being made for building a big nuclear power station in south China, said Qian Zhengying, who is now attending the 12th party congress.

In his report to the congress, Chairman Hu Yaobang listed agriculture and energy as two of the key sectors to be expanded in order to realize China's economic objective. This decision is entirely correct, Qian Zhengying said.

She said big hydroelectric power stations are to be constructed on the Yangtze, Yellow, Hongshui and other rivers while large thermal power stations will be built near coal mines in Shanxi, Anhui and other areas. The electricity generated will be sent through transmission lines to east China, northeast China and the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area where power supply is insufficient.

The minister says that the capacity of the high-tension power transmission lines built in China before 1981 is in the range of 220-330 kilovolts. At present several 500-kilovolt transmission lines are being laid.

Qian Zhengying has three decades of experience in leading the construction of large water conservancy and hydro-electric power projects. She said the state will continue to undertake big projects to tame the major rivers and make multiple use of their water resources. This is important since most of China's major industrial and agricultural areas are along these rivers.

At the same time, the masses of the people will be relied on in building small irrigation and drainage projects and small hydro-power stations. Such stations will be set up in remote and hilly areas not covered by big power transmission lines.

Qian Zhengying said that the shortage of water in arid north China is an outstanding problem. "We are planning a big project to supply water to north China," she said.

The minister stressed the importance of building more irrigation projects. Only about half of China's farmland is now irrigated, yet it accounts for two-thirds of the country's total grain output, she said.

In order to solve the problem of funds, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power plans to build a number of power stations in cooperation with the localities, in addition to investing in such projects independently.

FOREIGN BIDS INVITED ON YUNNAN POWER STATION

HK040238 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Sep 82 p 2

[By a CHINA DAILY reporter]

[Text] China National Technical Import Corporation (CNTIC) will invite bids from foreign companies on the construction of a 600-megawatt hydroelectric power station in China's Yunnan Province, a spokesman for the corporation told CHINA DAILY on Wednesday.

The joint venture will cost approximately 1.2 billion yuan (\$600 million). Work on it is expected to start from the fourth quarter of 1983 and be completed by 1989, the spokesman said.

He said CNTIC and China Hydraulic Engineering Corporation, authorized by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, will sell prequalification documents to prospective foreign contractors from September 6, 1982. The document costs 200 yuan (\$100). November 6 is the deadline for submitting applications.

The project includes five sections subject to foreign bidding -- a 9.4 km power tunnel with an inside diameter of eight meters; a differential surge shaft with an upper chamber; two penstocks (or sluice gates) 519 and 583 meters in length; an underground powerhouse and a tailrace tunnel 345 meters long.

The rest of the project will be undertaken by Chinese companies, the spokesman said.

Bidders should have years of experience in making similar facilities, which must still be in successful operation. Domestic and foreign contractors may be granted preferences if they meet criteria outlined in the bid documents.

The Chinese Government has applied for a loan from the World Bank to finance the project. Some representatives from companies in the United States and Japan have already had negotiations with the Chinese side, the spokesman said.

PLAN TO DOUBLE COAL OUTPUT BY 2000 CITED

OW060722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 6 (XINHUA) -- China plans to double its annual coal output of 600 million tons by the end of this century, according to a new development program worked out by the Ministry of Coal Industry.

Based on both past and foreign experiences, the program requires a steady output increase, safer mining operations and better economic results, the ministry said.

A spokesman for the Coal Ministry said that the program constitutes new road for the development of China's coal industry. Previously, the industry was characterized by sharp rises and falls in output, imbalanced scale of mine construction and poor economic results.

Under the new program, machines will become the principal means of mining in the next 18 years in all major mines under the administration of the ministry and mine safety will be fundamentally improved, he said.

The product will be diversified and significant steps taken toward coal gasification and liquification. He said the scope of business will be broadened to include coal chemicals, coal-electric power joint enterprises and other operations related to coal.

Rail coal carriers, ships and pipelines will be employed for transportation and loading and unloading will be done by machines.

Coal production will be improved through strong administrative policies, sound management and the institution of the job responsibility system, he said.

To achieve these objectives, the spokesman said, the Ministry of Coal Industry will adopt the following measures:

-- Continue technical transformation of major mines to replace step by step the old equipment and strive to achieve the goal of 56 percent mechanized operations by the end of 1990.

-- Accelerate mine construction and shorten the time limit for a project. The scale of projects under construction will be extended from the present 77 million tons to 120 million tons by the end of 1985 and up to 180 million tons by the end of 1990.

Focus of development will be in Shanxi, east China, northeast China, the eastern part of Inner Mongolia, Hebei Province, Henan Province, and western Guizhou. Time limit for a project will be shortened from eight years in 1981 to six.

-- Stimulate the development of local small coal pits, wherever possible, especially in energy-short areas.

-- Develop coal washing, processing and multi-purpose utilization. The percentage of washed coal will be raised from 34 percent in 1980 to 56 percent by the end of 1990.

-- Extend enterprises decision making powers by fixing output and profit quotas.

-- Boldly use foreign funds and raise internal funds for use in technical transformation and expansion projects.

-- Step up the training of workers and cadres.

ECONOMIST CONFIDENT OF REACHING OUTPUT GOALS

OW040440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The goal of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output value before the end of this century can be reached, said noted Chinese economist Sun Yefang in an interview with XINHUA today.

The objective was put forward by Hu Yaobang in his report to the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on September 1.

Sun Yefang who joined the party in 1924, is a delegate to the current party congress.

Sun Yefang said: "It is possible for us to increase the total output value from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan in 2000 averaging an annual rise of a little over seven percent."

The former deputy director of the State Statistical Bureau recalled that China's industrial growth was 18 percent a year between 1953 and 1957 and between 1963 and 1966 while the total industrial and agricultural output value increased by more than 11 percent. "Our past record shows that our economy can grow at a fairly high speed," he said.

Sun Yefang said that the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee shifted the focus of work of the party and the state to socialist modernization centered on economic construction, ended and liquidated the errors of broadening the scope of class struggle and the "left" deviation in economic work, and brought about a political situation characterized by stability and unity. All these facilitated the growth of China's national economy.

The current party congress, he said, will solve the question of cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old. This will ensure the political stability over a long period in China.

He said the initial successes in implementing the policy of economic readjustment and the coordinated and steady growth of the economy have paved the way for the further development of the national economy.

Sun Yefang said he believed that the development of socialist spiritual civilization and the rectification of the party's style of work will fire the workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres to greater enthusiasm for building socialism. The on-going restructuring of administration and economic set-up will greatly promote the improvement of management, facilitate the overcoming of bureaucracy and help bring an end to poor management, enormous waste and low productivity in some of the enterprises.

The economist made a point of tapping the potential of China's 400,000 enterprises. He urged the government to arrange for enough funds for depreciation, major overhaul and technical transformation in these enterprises in the budget.

He noted that the revamping of old enterprises requires less investment and gets quicker economic returns than the construction of new enterprises does. If the initiative of the existing enterprises is aroused, their production will increase steadily. This plus the 1,000 to 2,000 new enterprises added annually, would bring about a high-speed economic development.

"We should not set high economic results against high-speed development," Sun Yefang said, "instead, we should strive to develop at a high speed while raising economic results steadily. If the products are poor in quality, consume too much energy and material and find no market, high-speed growth in production will have no practical meaning."

"The call issued by Chairman Hu Yaobang to center our economic work on better economic results is correct," the economist said.

COMMENTATOR ON CONSOLIDATING FINANCE, ACCOUNTING

HK070934 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "We Must Bring the Consolidation of the Enterprises' Financial and Accounting Work to the Fore"]

[Text] Financial and accounting work is the basic work needed to increase enterprises' economic returns in a comprehensive way. Activities such as maintaining, working on and issuing accounts can accurately record and reflect the production and management activities of enterprises, check and analyze the results of production and management, supervise and inspect the problems in enterprise management and provide reliable information and a basis for improving the management and operation of enterprises. An important reason why economic returns in some of our enterprises have been poor for a long time is that some people are not aware of the importance of financial and accounting work and consequently do not pay attention to it. If we only grasp production and do not grasp the management and operation or the consolidation of financial and accounting work, it is certain that the consolidation of enterprises cannot be satisfactorily carried out.

Viewed from the localities and enterprises where the consolidation of financial and accounting activities have been carried out relatively successfully, economic returns can be increased and financial resources can be developed so long as consolidation in this respect is earnestly carried out. At present, not only is there great potential for comprehensively increasing the economic returns of backward enterprises, there is also very great potential in some advanced enterprises. In lowering the production costs, for example, the annual funds for production costs and commodity circulation in our country's enterprises amount to about 200 billion yuan. If we can lower the production costs by 1 percent, we will be able to save more than 2 billion yuan. It can thus be seen that by means of consolidating financial and accounting work, much can be achieved in reducing waste, lowering the production costs and reducing circulation funds.

Because the concrete situation and work foundation of each enterprise vary greatly, we must pay attention to carrying out consolidation of financial and accounting work in an overall way and at the same time we must also proceed from reality, stress main points and pay attention to actual results. At present, the foundation of financial and accounting work in our country's enterprises is very weak and basic skills in this area are poor. This is a very common problem. In the process of consolidation, we must try to establish and perfect as quickly as possible various kinds of basic work and systems such as quota management, original records, accounting forms, financial plans, measurement acceptance and taking stock. Through the current consolidation, all enterprises should fulfill the following tasks: establish a set of regulations for strengthening basic economic accounting and financial accounting; observe state policies and statutes and financial and economic discipline; hand over to the state in good time and in exact amount taxes, profits and other sums of money that should be handed over to the state, and correctly handle relationships among the state, enterprises and workers; work out sound methods and effective measures for protecting state property; adhere to the principle of democracy in financial work, relying on the masses in managing financial work and running enterprises industriously and thriftily; and set up sound financial and accounting organs with competent personnel.

Leading comrades in enterprises should further straighten out their ideology and change the practice of grasping only production and production value. In the process of consolidating enterprises, they should learn to use financial and accounting work -- an important means for improving management and operation -- to increase economic returns in an overall way. We must also constantly grasp the building of the financial and accounting rank and file. We must set concrete standards and demands on financial and accounting personnel of respective systems and departments concerning the ideological level, professional level and work style and make sure that these demands and measures are implemented. We must carry out activities of emulating, learning from, catching up with and helping each other and do financial work in enterprises industriously, honestly, effectively, legally and democratically so that we may fundamentally change the backward state of the financial and accounting work of state-run enterprises, and make it more suitable for and conducive to the development of the modernization program.

HONGQI ARTICLE REVIEWS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

OW040434 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 3 (XINHUA) -- The latest issue of the journal "Red Flag" carries a lengthy article summarizing China's experience in achieving agricultural growth since the convocation of the third plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee in December, 1978.

That session, according to the No. 17 issue of "Red Flag", "Opened up a new road for China's agricultural development," a road that conforms to the concrete conditions of the country. Since the session, China has adopted a series of policies and measures to correct the "left" mistakes that impeded the country's agricultural development. These include:

-- Readjusting the balance between the development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and, at the same time, helping raise the income of peasants by increasing the purchase prices of farm and sideline produce, as well as granting a reduction or exemption of taxes to peasants.

-- Instituting the job responsibility system in an effort to facilitate the implementation of the principle "to each according to his work".

-- Respecting the rights of the peasants and their collectives in making decisions with regard to their production and other affairs.

Under these policies, the article reports, China's total value of agricultural output increased at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent between 1979 and 1981, compared with 4.4 percent from 1950 -- the first year after national liberation -- to 1981. The annual rate of increase for the net income of peasant households averaged 18 percent during the 1979-81 period. In 1981, 15.6 percent of the production teams across China were considered "prosperous" -- that is, able to distribute to their members 150 yuan or more per capita -- compared with 3.8 percent in 1978. The number of counties in poverty -- with annual incomes not exceeding 50 yuan per capita -- dropped from 381 to 221 between 1978 and 1981.

Since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, according to the article, China has pursued a policy of strategic importance, namely, the policy of making positive efforts to ensure political democracy to peasants while paying attention to their economic benefits.

"The peasants' concern for their own material benefits should be the basis on which rural economic policies are formulated," the article says. It offers an account of how in the past one-sided emphasis was given to heavy industry, while the peasants' living conditions were neglected.

"Peasants are certainly obliged to contribute their fair share to the country's drive to industrialization," the article continues. "Nevertheless, on no account must we try to achieve high rates of industrial growth at the expense of the peasant's rightful economic benefits."

The production teams, basic accounting units of the people's communes, have been given back their democratic rights, the article notes. For example, they now have the right to decide, under the guidance of state planning, major issues of production and management, and in some cases to reject impracticable directions from whatever level of leadership.

"This development has played a positive role in boosting the peasant's enthusiasm for production," the article says.

Another factor which impeded China's agricultural development, according to "Red Flag", was "egalitarianism" practiced within the rural collective economy, a practice known as "letting everyone have a share in the same common rice bowl," which alienated the material benefits of individual laborers from the results of collective production.

The job responsibility system has been adopted for the purpose of overcoming just this problem. The system makes it possible to closely integrate the interests of the state, the collective and the individual laborers. "This enables the peasants to have a sense of responsibility as the genuine masters of the collective economy and, with this understanding, they will work heart and soul for China's socialist construction."

In most production teams, the article notes, responsibility for output quotas is now fixed on a household basis or, in other cases, the households farm the plots assigned to them, give a designated portion of the harvest to the collective, pay taxes and retain whatever is left.

"In most production teams of most areas," the article stresses, "operations on a household basis are the major form of collective production."

But the collective ownership of farmland continues to be protected by law, the article says. "By signing contracts with the households," it says, "the collectives supervise and direct the households in their production."

The production teams continue to own larger farm machines and implements and irrigation and drainage facilities, the article adds, thus able to bring the domestic operations of production by individual households into line with the collective planning.

"In addition to administrative methods," the article points out, "the state has at its disposal economic means to orient domestic production by individual households, including large-scale industries, commerce, credit, subsidies and taxation."

In other words, the article explains, the state is in a position to bring scattered, domestic production into line with socialist planning and make it serve socialism.

A latest facet of the job responsibility system is the emergence of households that devote all or a large part of their labor force to livestock breeding, commerce, service trades or undertakings other than farming. The article describes these households as an embryonic form of specialized, socialized agriculture, a transitional form of rural production moving from the traditional natural economy to modernized agriculture.

To date, these account for a small percentage of China's rural households, the article says. "nevertheless," "Red Flag" continues, "they have shown great vitality as they produce more commodities and greater economic results, while requiring relatively little investment."

China's agricultural growth in recent years, according to the "Red Flag" article, was also the result of the current policy of encouraging diversification of the rural economic while keeping a firm grasp of grain production, the policy aimed at achieving all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

HK071450 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 82 p 4

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Wang Yougong [3769 0645 1872] and Chen Zujiz [7115 4371 3946]: "The Chinese Academy of Sciences Is Vigorously Organizing Scientific and Technological Forces To Tackle Key Problems"]

[Text] In a recent interview with your reporters, Yan Dongsheng, vice president, and Gu Yu, adviser, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences said that organizing scientific and technological forces to tackle key problems in the national economy is one of the very important current tasks of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. These two responsible comrades also said: The state has assigned three major tasks to the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which are: to solve the important, comprehensive and major scientific and technological problems in national construction, to carry out basic research and to accumulate data connected with the natural sciences. Talking about the question of organizing scientific and technological forces to tackle key problems, they pointed out: Since its establishment, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has constantly placed this task in an important position. Through scientific research and practice, we have trained a powerful contingent of scientific researchers versed in various branches of scientific study. We have also accumulated a great amount of scientific and technological knowledge and acquired various means of study. Therefore, it is necessary and possible for the Chinese Academy of Sciences to concentrate still greater forces on the campaign to tackle major scientific and technological problems in the national economy.

Talking about the progress made in organizing scientific and technological forces to tackle key problems, these two responsible persons said: In the past 6 months and more, we have done some work in the following areas:

1. The organization and leadership of scientific and technological forces for tackling major problems have been strengthened. A vice president responsible for day-to-day business and a deputy general secretary have been assigned to take charge of organization and leadership in this respect. The authorities of the academy called a meeting for tackling major problems. At this meeting, the various departments, committees and institutes of the academy put forth topics for study, which were gradually boiled down to 107 topics concerning 43 projects dealing with agriculture, energy, environmental protection, farmland improvement, new technology, new materials, computerization, population and scientific management. This made it possible for our academy to concentrate forces relatively well and to systematically carry out research on major topics.
2. We have strengthened our ties with the superior, subordinate and fraternal departments. On many occasions we have briefed the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission on our efforts to coordinate the problems drawn up by us with the major problems decided on by the state. Meanwhile, we have invited representatives from many departments to give briefings on their economic development and put forth subjects for study. For example, our chemistry department invited representatives from the state's departments dealing with petroleum, chemical industry, light industry and metallurgy to give briefings on their situations. After that, it organized four groups to carry out investigations on catalysis, chemical industry, high polymer and fine organic synthesis. Thanks to 2 months of investigation, it solved some of the problems. With regard to the topics which our various research institutes have been studying, we have made appropriate readjustments in the principle of solving the state's major problems by grasping major strategic problems and tactically organizing various departments of study to join in the research. At present, the academy has decided to include 37 research items in the plan concerning major study projects.
3. Forces have been organized to go deep into the first line of production in order to investigate conditions and decide on the topics of study. We have sent two large investigation and research groups, led by leading comrades of the academy and comprising relevant scientific research personnel, to find topics of study concerning the first line of production. One of them has gone to Shanxi to study problems of building energy bases there. The other has gone to Hebei, Shandong and Henan to carry out scientific research on the comprehensive improvement and rational development of the Huang He, Huai He and coastal plains. The investigation and research conducted in this manner have not only been conducive to deciding on many concrete problems, but have also liberated thinking. As a result, all concretely and deeply understand that development of the national economy cannot be separated from science and technology and that science and technology will produce good results when they have been brought into line with the state plan.
4. The role of scientific and technological workers, especially the members of the scientific council and the experienced scientists, has been brought into full play. The scientific workers are highly enthusiastic in tackling the key problems. When the chemical industry group of the chemistry department of the academy held a meeting, all members of the scientific council were present. The high enthusiasm of the scientific research personnel reflects their high sense of responsibility for the state's economic construction. We give them all-out support.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences tackles scientific and technological problems by four stages, that is, investigating conditions, drawing up a plan, assigning specialists to discuss and appraise the plan, and organizing forces to carry out the plan. At present, we are working at the second stage. It is estimated that discussion and appraisal can be completed before the end of the year and that forces will be organized to work vigorously next year.

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The responsible persons of the Chinese Academy of Sciences said that in order to tackle the major scientific and technological problems well, several questions should be solved further. For example, in organizing forces to tackle major scientific and technological problems, powerful and effective commands and measures are essential and the essential conditions must also be present. Tackling the major problems requires the close cooperation of various forces and various branches of study. It is necessary to break the bounds of different departments, to strengthen ideological and political work and to carry out ideological work in conjunction with vocational work.

NANJING PLA LEADERS DISCUSS CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW071201 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units on 3 September conscientiously studied and discussed Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and the essential points of Comrade Hu Yaobang's report. They said that the mission the 12th congress has assigned to them is a very glorious one and everybody has the responsibility to help create a new situation in socialist modernization.

Zhou Chunlin, deputy commander, said during the study session that our party has successfully completed the arduous task of setting things to rights in guiding ideology during the short 4 years of change since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. Signal victories have been won in actual work on all fronts as far as setting things to rights is concerned. This shows that our party Central Committee is a powerful core of leadership. With this core, we will be ever victorious.

Deputy Commander Zhao Hanjun said that the party Central Committee is so far-sighted and broad-minded and the program, principles and policies it has put forward are so compatible with the condition of our country and so full of lofty ambitions and great ideals that we are full of confidence about creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

Leading comrades of the Nanjing units held that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report are a mobilization order to the whole party for striving to attain the grand goal by 2000. If everything is done according to the requirements set by the 12th congress, army building is very promising.

Deputy Commissar Liu Xiyuan and advisor Yan Guang said that, after conscientiously studying the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought after the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, leading cadres at all levels and commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units have markedly raised their level of political consciousness and understanding of policies and further sharpened their sense of organization and discipline. A large number of advanced collectives and individuals in building spiritual civilization have emerged. Remarkable results have been achieved in the units' modernization and regularization. We must act strictly in the spirit of 12th congress documents and strive to create a new situation in army building.

JIANGXI PLA MEMBERS STUDY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW071301 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Members of the party committee of the Jiangxi Provincial Military District have conscientiously studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's opening speech and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and freely discussed the monumental significance and the far-reaching influence of the 12th congress.

Comparing the significance of the 7th party congress and that of the 12th congress, Political Commissar (Song Changgeng) said that the 7th congress was the most successful one held in the period of the democratic revolution. It brought about the tremendous development of the party, the People's Army and the revolutionary war and laid the foundation for victoriously seizing nationwide political power. Like the 7th congress, today's 12th congress has pointed the direction of our advance in the historical period of great change and issued the call for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

Many old comrades happily pointed out that the 12th congress is not only important in a political sense but in the organizational aspect, it effects cooperation and succession between new and veteran cadres.

Some veteran Red Army fighters said that it is not a personal matter for aged cadres to give way to younger comrades. It is a major matter concerning the cause of our party.

SHANGHAI GARRISON HOLDS MEETING ON CPC CONGRESS

OW051320 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] According to a report by this station, the party committee of the garrison district held an enlarged party committee meeting on 4 September attended by secretaries and deputy secretaries of party committees at and above the regimental level throughout the district, conveying the related instructions of its superior unit and conscientiously delving into the issue regarding the study and propaganda of the guidelines of the party's 12th national congress. The meeting called on party committees and political organizations at all levels of the district to regard the study and propaganda of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress as an important political task at present and practically grasp it firmly and well. In addition, Shen Peihua, commander of the PLA Navy units stationed in Shanghai, and others also went deep among the fleet units on 4 September and joined the sailors in studying and discussing the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. Looking toward the magnificent blueprint of modernization, the commanders and fighters became increasingly confident and expressed their determination to struggle to build a revolutionized, modernized and regularized navy.

BRIEFS

SHANGHAI CATTLE EMBRYO EXPERIMENT -- Shanghai, 28 Aug (XINHUA) -- Two frozen zygotes from milch cows, preserved since 1980 in liquid nitrogen, produced healthy calves in Shanghai last month, according to a city research institute. The experiment, the first of its kind in China, was conducted by the embryo implantation research group under the Shanghai municipal milch cow institute and Beijing's Institute of Genetics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. In 1980, scientists obtained more than a dozen zygotes from milch cows, preserving them in liquid nitrogen at -196 degrees centigrade. After 374 days, 2 were unfrozen and implanted in another cow in November 1981. Two calves were born 23 July. The scientists said that the experiment has provided data for zygote preservation and cattle breeding. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0817 GMT 28 Aug 82 OW]

SHANGHAI TISSUE TRANSPLANT OPERATION -- Shanghai, 27 Aug (XINHUA) -- The orthopedics department of the Shanghai No. 6 People's Hospital is successfully performing cross-bridging free skinmuscle flap transplantation for patients suffering from an extensive tissue loss, including skin, muscle, blood vessels and nervous system. The first patient to receive the treatment had suffered from infantile paralysis (polio) and, as a result of improper medical treatment, a large section of skin and muscles on his left leg became deadened, his leg bones became deformed and arteries and veins were damaged. Surgeons covered the affected parts with a flap made of skin and muscle from the patient's back and sewed the vessels of the back skin flap to vessels of the other healthy leg temporarily to provide the newly-transplanted flap with blood. A month later, new blood vessels in the tissues around the affected parts had grown into this flap. Later, the vascular pedicle joining the flap and the healthy leg was cut. Such free flap transplantation can be performed, whether the arteries and veins in the affected location are healthy or diseased. This method had made it possible to expand the area of skin flap transplantation. Large-area skin and muscle damage or loss over the head, neck and limbs can be repaired whether there are healthy blood vessels or not suitable for suturing. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 27 Aug 82 OW]

GUANGDONG CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES 8-DAY SESSION

HK080206 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The Seventh Guangdong Provincial CYL Congress, which lasted 8 days, was solemnly closed this morning at the Friendship Theater, Guangzhou. Wang De, Chen Yueping, Zhong Ming, Zhou Zhifei, Liao Siguang and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee attended the closing meeting. The meeting was also attended by responsible comrades in relevant departments of the provincial PLA command, provincial trade union council, provincial women's federation and provincial peasants association.

This congress of the CYL was held while the 12th CPC National Congress is in session. The deputies to the congress conscientiously studied the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress. They conscientiously examined, discussed and then approved the work report entitled "Contributing Our Youth for Opening Up a New Situation in the Modernization of the Southern Entrance of the Motherland," delivered by Comrade (Lu Simu) on behalf of the sixth provincial CYL committee. At the congress, the seventh provincial CYL committee was elected; Comrade (Lu Simu) was elected secretary of the provincial CYL committee; and 81 people were selected as deputies to the 11th CYL National Congress.

The deputies exchanged experiences in doing CYL work during the congress.

Chen Yueping, member of the provincial CPC committee standing committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, congratulated the congress on its complete success. He said that the task facing us now is to propagate and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress. He hoped that the deputies to this CYL congress would set examples in propagating and implementing the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, adhere to the correct political orientation, conscientiously develop in depth the "five stresses and four beauties" movement, strive to score first-class achievements in their work and bravely stand at the frontline of the fight in opening up a new situation in modernization at the southern entrance of our motherland.

The congress called on the 2.4 million CYL members and the 12 million youths of all nationalities throughout the province to rally together, uphold the banner of communism, plunge into the great practice of socialist modernization with a new attitude and new vigor and contribute their youth in opening up an overall new situation of socialist modernization.

GUANGDONG BORDER GUARDS STUDY CONGRESS SPIRIT

HK061510 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] In conscientiously studying the spirit of the party's 12th congress in light of the actual situation, the people's border armed police force stationed on our province's long coastal front have made up their minds to further carry out the drive of promoting socialist spiritual civilization so as to make new contributions to the people.

This border guard force is stationed on the front line of our province's coastal border. Some of its units are working in the special zones of Shengzhen and Zhuhai, which are respectively separated from Hong Kong and Macao by a narrow strip of water. In view of the special environment they are facing, these units have attached importance to carrying out the drive of promoting socialist spiritual civilization among the border fighters.

(Chen Xianzhi), instructor of a certain battalion of the Shengzhen border inspection station, has been working in Shengzhen port for 22 years. Adhering to the party's stand, he refused to practice favoritism, refused to succumb to bribery and has thus shown a Communist Party member's lofty quality. In July this year, he won a class three merit citation. The political department of the main regiment of the provincial border police force compiled the advanced deeds of (Chen Xianzhi) into materials for study, distributed them to various squads and border substations, issued a circular to urge all border police cadres and policemen to learn from him and, thus, profoundly educated all members of the border police force. Since the beginning of this year, 645 people among the provincial border police cadres and policemen have conscientiously resisted the corrosive influence of the capitalist ideology and material seducement by the criminals who violated the law 1,400 times. More than 1,100 police cadres and policemen of the battalions of the provincial people's border armed police force have made contributions and, thus, have been awarded prizes.

Having studied the spirit of the party's 12th congress, the political department of the main regiment of the provincial people's border armed police force has also worked out new plans for its subordinate units and has decided to unremittingly promote further and further the drive of building the socialist spiritual civilization.

HENAN PLA UNITS FOLLOW, LAUD CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

HK070510 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Summary] "For the last few days, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Henan have adopted various methods to conscientiously study and warmly propagate the spirit of the 12th national party congress and have done exceptionally well in education and training work to celebrate the victorious opening of the 12th national party congress."

Members of the party committee of the (?Yuan Zhude) guards regiment and commanders and fighters of this regiment listened to radio reports and watched televised reports on the congress, and held a forum to warmly praise the party and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Following the forum, the regiment's party committee members went to companies to propagate the spirit of the 12th national party congress.

The party committee of a certain regiment stationed in Hui County under the Wuhan PLA units formulated a study plan for the regiment. After this, members of the regimental party committee went down to the grassroots units to grasp the implementation of the study plan. On 2 September, the regiment held a grand review to inspect the discipline, appearance and bearing of its cadres fighters.

After formulating their own study plans, a certain artillery regiment and a certain regiment stationed in Yuanyang County sent several dozen squads to remote mountain villages to propagate the spirit of the 12th national party congress.

HUNAN TO HOLD DECEMBER PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK040331 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The Hunan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee has decided that the fifth session of the fifth provincial people's congress will be convened in Changsha in December. This decision was made at the 17th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee, which concluded in the afternoon of 3 September. The meeting also passed a resolution on preserving the lofty status of teachers and protecting school property, and approved appointments and dismissals. During the meeting the committee members joyfully studied and discussed the spirit of the 12th party congress documents. They unanimously pledged: We will act according to the general tasks for the new period put forward by the 12th party congress and make new contributions to achieving an all-round breakthrough in the socialist modernization drive.

Q1 Shouliang, vice chairman of the standing committee, presided at the meeting of 3 September.

BEIJING REPORTS LOWER POPULATION GROWTH

OW071749 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (XINHUA) -- Beijing has brought its population growth rate under 10 per thousand, with the first born percentage of the total babies born up to 98 percent, and second-and-more birth rate down to less than 1 percent in the city's four urban districts in the first half of this year.

The results were announced by Zhu Yunyi, deputy director of the municipal family planning committee, at a three-day meeting on population which closed here today.

In most rural counties of the city, Zhu Yunyi said, the first born percentage of the total was over 80 percent, with Changping County in northeast Beijing leading with 90 percent in the first eight months of 1982. More than 420,000 child-bearing couples have so far this year pledged not to have more than a single child, an increase of 4 percent over the corresponding period of 1981. In return, they are receiving an allowance for extra nutrition for the single child and other preferential treatment from the government.

Zhu Yunyi said that it is very important to carry out family planning to deal with the present child-bearing peak period resulting from China's "baby boom" of the 1950's. In this field, Zhu pointed out, pressure has been increased on rural areas, where many couples want more children so that they can have more helping hands when they grow up and as the safest insurance in their old-age. In addition, Zhu Yunyi said, such feudal concepts as regarding daughters as a loss also hinder family planning work.

There are altogether 3.78 million people in rural areas around the city, 42 percent of the total population. Zhu said the municipal government has pointed out that economic and other measures insure old people a happy life whether they are childless or do not choose to live with their only child.

Zhu Yunyi urged the 300 people attending the meeting to contribute more to family planning work so as to keep the capital's population under 10 million.

REPORTAGE ON ULANHU, WAN LI NEI MONGGOL VISIT

Meet Minority Athletes

OW031219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Hohhot, 2 Sep (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Ulanhu, Wan Li and Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme this morning cordially met with athletes of various nationalities participating in the national sports meet of minority nationalities, representatives of the minority people, working personnel of the meet and Chinese and foreign journalists at Nei Monggol's Hohhot Stadium.

Yang Jingren, minister in charge of State Nationalities Commission; Li Menghua, minister in charge of State Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee; and Kung Fei, chairman of the Nei Monggol regional people's government, participated in the meeting.

View Athletic Performance

SK040244 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] According to our reporters, this afternoon Wan Li, secretary of the CPC Central Committee's Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Menghua, minister in charge of State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, viewed minority traditional athletic performances presented by teams from Guangxi autonomous region and Guizhou, Zhejiang, Hunan and Shandong Provinces at the Hohhot Municipal People's Stadium and gymnasium, including diving board, bull fighting, cattle herding and [words indistinct]. Also attending the performances were leading comrades of the autonomous regional party and government organs, including Li Wen, Qi Junshan and Zhou Beifeng.

Wan Li Visits Commune

SK050726 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] This morning, Wan Li, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice premier of the State Council, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, visited (Ulanuge) Commune in Darhan Muminggan Banner in Ulanqab League in the company of the leading comrades of the regional party and government organs including Li Wen, Qi Junshan and Hao Xiushan.

Sitting in a yurt, Wan Li and Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme asked about details of the production and livelihood of herdsmen in the commune. These central leading comrades nodded in satisfaction when they heard a briefing by the commune's responsible comrade stating that since the party's third plenary session, thanks to the implementation of the production responsibility system of fixing livestock quotas on a household basis, this commune has witnessed successive bumper harvests.

Tour Nei Monggol, Give Advice

OW052200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Hohhot, 5 Sep (XINHUA) -- Over the past few days, party and state leaders Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wan Li, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier; and Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, have visited Hohhot and Ulanqab League and talked to local grassroots cadres, peasants and herdsmen. They have also presented their opinions regarding the work in Nei Monggol.

While visiting the Nei Monggol museum on the morning of 4 September, Comrade Ulanhu said to the cadres there: China is a multinational country. Historically all nationalities were united. They must be even more united today and in the future. The people of all nationalities must be taught the facts about their unity.

After visiting an exhibition about the way Nei Monggol implements the principle of emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry and diversifying the economy, Comrade Wan Li said to the autonomous region's leading comrades: Nei Monggol Autonomous Region must go all out to develop its forestry and animal husbandry. Processing of livestock products must be specialized in.

On 4 September Wan Li and Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme visited some Mongolian yurts, livestock farms and basic pasture farms in Ulanug Commune of Darhan Muminggan United Banner in Ulanqab League, and visited some herdsmen's families and a school in the pastoral areas. He urged the cadres in the pastoral areas to pay attention to the herdsmen's production and livelihood, ensure enough supply of forage grass and feed for livestock and promote scientific breeding of livestock. He also stressed to the cadres and teachers of the school he visited that students in the pastoral areas should learn Mongolian, Mandarin and English well.

Leave for Beijing

SK060609 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] According to our reporter (Wu Xinmin), Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wan Li, secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; and Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who made a special trip to Nei Monggol to attend the national sports meet of minority nationalities, left Hohhot this morning for Beijing in the company of Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Government. Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department under the party Central Committee and minister in charge of State Nationalities Commission, had left Hohhot for Beijing a few days ago.

Although busy with their state affairs, Ulanhu and other leading comrades of the central authorities had made a special trip from Beijing to Nei Monggol to attend the opening ceremony of the sports meet, watching the traditional sports exhibitions, inspecting the appearance of Hohhot and some schools, visiting pastoral areas and some communes and brigades and viewing relevant exhibitions. This fully reflects the fact that the party and state are very concerned with the minority nationalities. The 55 minority nationalities participating in the national sports meet of minority nationalities, as well as the people of various nationalities across Nei Monggol region, were deeply inspired and pledged to further strengthen the unity between various nationalities, to conscientiously study the documents of the 12th party congress and to strive to initiate a new feature in building socialist modernization under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

Seeing them off at the station were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and responsible comrades of the regional and Hohhot municipal party, government, army and CPPCC organizations, including Wang Yilun, Zhang Pengtu, Li Wen, Huang Hou, Gao Zengpei, Qi Junshan, Zhou Beifeng, Shi Guanghua, Chen Bingyu, Li Binsan, (Cai Bo), Zhang Debin, Kui Bi, Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, (Dong Yimin), (Lin Zhian) and (He Xianguo).

On the evening of 4 September, the organization committee of the national sports meet of minority nationalities sponsored a soiree at the Hohhot Municipal People's Stadium. Happily attending the soiree were the 55 minority nationality athletes participating in the sports meet, representatives of minority nationalities, personnel in charge of the sports meet, Chinese and foreign reporters and teachers and students participating in a group calisthenics, over 10,000 people in all.

The soiree was attended by party and state leaders Ulanhu, Wan Li and Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme. Also attending the soiree were Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Commission; responsible comrades of the regional and Hohhot municipal party, government and army organizations, heads of various provincial, municipal and autonomous regional delegations participating in the sports meet and members of the organization committee of the sports meet.

FORMER KMT PILOT ATTENDS 12TH CPC CONGRESS

OW050015 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0015 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Huang Zhicheng, deputy commandant of a certain PLA Air Force aviation school and former KMT Air Force major and aviation inspector, has been invited to attend the 12th CPC National Congress as an observer. He reported to the congress on 30 August right after vacationing in Beidaihe. He has been honored with the opportunity to attend the grand meeting.

He told the station reporter with excitement: Since I defected with an airplane and returned to the motherland from Taiwan on 8 August last year, the Communist Party and people's government have accorded me high political honors. Vice Chairman of the CPC Central Committee Deng Xiaoping, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Deng Yingchao and Liao Chengzhi, Premier Zhao Ziyang and other party and government leaders have received me and given me much enlightenment. I have also taken part in several major national political activities.

Huang Zhicheng said: I was a young man born and brought up in Taiwan. The fact that I have been allowed to attend the party congress, which has historic significance, not only explains the Communist Party's concern for and trust in me but also manifests the great hope the Communist Party has for the younger generation of people in Taiwan.

CHINA DAILY ON POSTAL LINKS WITH TAIWAN

HK280224 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by X. Y. Zeng: "Postal Link of 2 Sides Would Follow Historic Precedent"]

[Excerpts] The Chinese people on either side of the Taiwan Straits are eagerly looking forward to the establishment of direct communications between the two sides. When the letter from Liao Chengzhi to Chiang Ching-kuo was publicized, many wondered: How was it delivered? Was it via direct post?

Historically speaking, a direct postal link between the liberated areas and the other parts of China was the rule rather than the exception.

In the 30's, when the Red Soviet Region was under siege, it was quite possible for a peasant in Jiangxi Province to receive a letter from his son in Shanghai, which was under Kuomintang (KMT) rule. Despite a stamp bearing the emblem of the KMT or the image of KMT leaders and a postmark "Zhonghua Youzheng" (China postal service) the letter passed through the hands of Red postal workers quite smoothly, for the authorities of the Red Soviet Region had decreed that all mails should be protected and duly delivered.

The postal departments of the two sides then held talks in 1946 and decided to co-operate in the handling of mail to and from either side. Stamps of the Shaan-gan-ning border region people's post office were to be used on mail from liberated areas while other parts of the country used stamps issued by the KMT post office. Such an arrangement held until March, 1947, when KMT troops under Hu Zhongnan attacked Yan'an and co-operation between the postal services ended.

In April, 1949, however, the postal departments of the two sides again held talks and came to an agreement on direct mail service throughout the country. But it was vetoed by the KMT authorities which had fled to Guangzhou. But the practice of direct delivery of mail still prevailed and it was only disrupted when the KMT fled to Taiwan.

In December, 1981, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications of the central people's government proposed to open talks with the Taiwan authorities on a direct postal link between the two sides. A review of useful practices in the past should make such a prospect hopeful.

EXECUTIVE YUAN RELEASES ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

OW070957 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 7 (CNA) -- The Republic of China will continue to insist upon its established policy in maintaining its anti-Communist position and in staying in the democratic camp, according to an administrative report released Monday by the Executive Yuan.

As a sovereign and independent nation, the ROC wishes to deal with all democratic and friendly countries under the principle of equality and reciprocity and to work together with them to promote international justice and preserve regional security in an effort to attain world peace, the cabinet report said.

The report submitted to the 70th session of the Legislative Yuan covered 11 areas: internal affairs, foreign affairs, national defense, finance, economic affairs, communications, education, justice, Mongolian and Tibetan affairs, and overseas Chinese affairs.

In foreign affairs, the report indicated that the government will, on the one hand, further improve relations with those which maintain official ties with this country and build up new relations with the newly emerging nations, while on the other hand, the government will promote substantive relations with all free world countries by broadening and strengthening economic, technical and cultural cooperations with them.

In national defense, the government will deploy the armed forces in combat readiness in response to the united front warfare launched by the Peiping regime. All combat units are being alerted to prevent Communist infiltration and subversive activities. Rigid military training and all-pervasive preparedness will be enforced to cope with any possible challenge from the enemy. Introduction of foreign advanced technology into the self-manufactured weaponry system will be accelerated in a step to complete a modern national defense system at an early date.

In internal affairs, the government will further amend the election and recall law to make it undisputably fair and acceptable to all. Established policies on population, the welfare program and labor relations together with the related pension fund and retirement program, land use, regional planning, police reform, traffic safety, public health and the peace and tranquility of society will be among the items the government will carry out.

In finance and economic affairs, the government will continue to implement the major construction projects within the bounds of financial ability and stability. Based on the set policy guidelines, the government will allocate and make full use of the nation's total resources. Second-phase land reform, farm mechanization, capital and technology intensive industries and production automation will be promoted in the days to come, the report said.

EXECUTIVE YUAN REPORTS ON WEAPONRY DEVELOPMENT

OW061445 Taipei CNA in English 1359 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Taipei, Sept. 6 (CNA) -- The government has made breakthroughs in many weaponry developments such as airplanes, warships, missiles, armored cars and telecommunication systems.

According to the administrative report submitted by the Executive Yuan to the Legislative Yuan Monday, the government is currently developing the second generation warships and renovating such major weapons system as antisubmarine and submarine detecting equipment. The report reveals that the government has also completed the organization of a helicopter warfare squadron and strengthened the Navy's capability in deploying mines at seas and in watching over the enemy's activities on the Taiwan Straits areas. The overall strategy of the government is based on the "unified offensive defensive system" and "independent war operations."

In the field of air defense, the government will continue to expand its air defense missile force and build more speed boats equipped with air defense rocket system.

At the same time, the government will also add more new jet fighters to its air force, construct air bases in eastern Taiwan, and coordinate air defense between the military and the civilians.

As to the control of the seas, the government is making efforts to further improve its radar and communications system on the offshore islands and build second generation naval fleet.

The government is also strengthening its capacity of anti-landing force by deploying tanks, mobile gun emplacements, and land-to-sea missile system.

CHINA POST ON TASKS FACING CPC CONGRESS

OW071133 Taipei CHINA POST in English 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Chinese Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] The opening of the 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress (CCPC) yesterday has ushered in a fierce power struggle among the Peiping regime's top hierarchy.

Whether during the 10-day congress, Teng Hsiao-ping will succeed in pushing through his program of reorganization and reform remains to be seen. Although this party congress is generally conceded to be "Teng's congress," the possibility of some unexpected opposition to Teng's scheme cannot be ruled out.

For the 1,600 delegates from all parts of the Chinese mainland will be asked to rubber stamp Teng's programs of drastic reorganization and reform which will not only affect the vital interests of the old cadres who have shed blood and sweat in the Chinese Communist Party's rebellious activities but also the vital interests and future of the nearly 20 million party members who joined the CCP during the "Cultural Revolution" days.

The replacement of the old cadres with the new may be smoothly effected by Teng's resignation as party vice chairman to head a committee of elderly advisers and a new State Military Commission under the party congress instead of under the party Central Committee. In this manner, other vice chairmen of the party are expected to follow in Teng's footsteps in resigning their posts so that the party congress may appoint other younger persons of Teng's faction to replace them. Whether the Hua Kuo-feng faction and other anti-Teng factions will accept Teng's arrangements without a fight remains questionable. For the Central Committee members of the 11th CCP Congress were dominated by the Hua faction and beneficiaries of the gang-of-four faction. Even after four years of Teng's purges and killings, 40 percent of the members remain to be the Cultural Revolutionists, constituting a sizable group of anti-Teng faction.

The purge of the leftist party members poses another serious problem for Teng. Among the 39 million party members, half of them joined the party during the "Cultural Revolutionary era." Many of them lack even a primary and secondary school education and they constitute a source of unrest and trouble on the Chinese mainland. The 12th party congress is expected to trim its members by calling on each one to re-register tantamount to the purging of the leftists. The leftist members can hardly be expected to take it lying down without a struggle.

The party congress will also be asked to approve a revised party constitution. There may also be arguments on this vital issue of the end of worshipping of the Mao Tse-tung line and his thoughts.

But at any rate, the current CCP congress will give the free world a preview of the actual power struggle within the Chinese Communist hierarchy and to see who will emerge on the top. Teng's complete domination and sway are far from certain as there are on the Chinese mainland many crises to upset the applecart for him.

For one thing, Teng's failure in pushing through the four modernization programs will be one of the sore spots against him. Whether he has the complete support of the military to his ambitious reorganization of the military is also questionable.

However, Teng's ability in maneuvering any situation should not be underrated or underestimated. He was even able to enlist the help of U.S. President Ronald Reagan in issuing the recent U.S.-Peiping joint communique to bolster his prestige and position in the eyes of the Chinese Communists and Chinese mainland people. President Reagan fell into his trap and did something against his own anti-communist principle as well as against the vital interests of the people of the Republic of China.

TZU-LI WAN PAO STRESSES ACTION TOWARD UNITY

OW051301 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 29 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Don't Let 'Unity' Become a Mere Slogan"]

[Text] At every moment when our country has met with difficulty, both the government and the people have called for sincere unity to cope with the country's problems. Without exception, this has been our psychological reaction whether it was U.S. President Nixon's "Shanghai Communique," Carter's "Communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communist regime" or the recent "joint communique" by President Reagan.

It is natural that we feel all the more the importance of unity when our country faces a difficulty. This shows that we are not indifferent about our state's affairs. However, if we do too much in chanting the slogan of unity instead of taking action to strengthen unity, or if the government and people merely call for unity without a common view as to what action should be taken, the so-called unity would forever remain a slogan. What real purposes can it serve?

Of course, we do not mean to say that we were not united in the past. As a matter of fact, we have experienced scores of predicaments during the past 30 years or so. If we were not united, it would have been impossible to bring about the fairly prosperous situation that we have today. This situation has resulted from the hard work of all. As it has not been easy to create such a situation, we should all the more treasure it.

However, it should be noted that we are not as closely united as we should be, in other words, we still have many problems concerning unity. Because of this, we have been unable to create a new situation, and under changing circumstances, we have failed to use our own efforts to meet the changes and eliminate unfavorable trends. Politically, there is still some gap in thinking between those inside and outside the ruling party, who are cautious against and suspicious of each other. In society, some people are restless, easy to be agitated emotionally, full of complaints and even rough and ruthless. Others have the intention of leaving the country and going abroad.

It is our long-held belief that "grave hardship creates wise men" and "much distress makes a country prosperous." This has been borne out by numerous facts in history. Today we have difficulties and problems, but as long as we are sincerely united, do not avoid problems, do not become discouraged, avoid saying one thing and thinking another and take a serious attitude in dealing with problems, we will not be disappointed but will be full of hope. What we worry about is the fact that whenever there is difficulty, both the government and the people would call for unity but fail to do enough to show their unity. As everyone knows, we are on the same boat sailing in adverse winds and on rough water, and if the boat capsizes, neither the captain nor the passengers could escape the disastrous fate. To strengthen unity, it is imperative to be sincere, to discard selfishness and hypocrisy and to take concrete action. In no way should we let unity be a mere slogan and do nothing more than chanting that slogan.

How is sincere unity to be achieved? It has been our consistent view that unity is not "obedience," nor does it mean to quarrel with each other for self-interest. "Obedience" can only result in a situation that looks united ostensibly rather than serve any real purposes. Quarreling with each other for self-interest is detrimental to unity. To achieve unity, the most important thing is to establish a common belief, trust each other and strengthen our self-confidence. Without a common belief, we cannot get along with each other sincerely and trust each other and would lack self-confidence. Such being the case, how can we be united?

Our common belief today should be that we should struggle in unity for the long-lasting freedom and democracy of the 18 million people in Taiwan of the Republic of China. How to unite all forces to carry out this common struggle is a very essential question, which cannot be covered with a few words. Here we offer only a few basic suggestions:

1. The Republic of China belongs to all people. Taiwan belongs to all people. In doing anything, it is imperative to pay attention to public interest and be fair to all.
2. In all fields of work, the government and Kuomintang should heed the people's will and do as much as possible to allow the people to offer suggestions and let them feel that their interests are taken care of. Every effort should be made to achieve conformity between the party's opinion and the people's will. In case this cannot be achieved, priority should be given to the "people's will" rather than the "party's opinion."
3. In doing everything, the government and Kuomintang should be honest, welcome criticisms and suggestions and be willing at all times to examine themselves and make improvements. On the principle that "one should correct mistakes if he has made any and should guard against them if he has not," the government and Kuomintang should not bear grudge and hate criticisms so as to widen the scope of freedom of speech and press.

Now our country is confronted with serious difficulties, and its fate is hapless. Let us translate the slogan of unity into action and strength and plunge into the common struggle without letups.

BRIEFS

TEXTILE EXPORTS -- Taipei, August 20 (CNA) -- The Republic of China exported some \$2,400 million worth of textile products in the first half of this year, showing an increase of 5 percent from the same period of last year, customs officials said. According to international classification, total exports of textile products in the January-June period amounted to \$2,433.6 million. Textile fibers accounted for \$80 million, up 33 percent; fabrics and yarns for \$955.9 million, down 3 percent; ready-made garments for \$1,396.9 million, up 10 percent. If calculated according to ROC customs classification, the exports in the first half totaled \$2,330 million, up 6 percent from the same period of 1981. Of that figure, cotton textile products accounted for \$170 million, up 3 percent; wood textile products for \$50 million, up 5 percent; synthetic textile products for \$550 million, up 5 percent; knitwear for \$740 million, down 3 percent; woven wear for \$630 million, up 3 percent. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 20 Aug 82 OW]

HSIN WAN PAO CITES HU YAOBANG ON UNIFICATION

HK031247 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 3 Sep 82 p 2

["New Talk" column: "Hu Yaobang's Remarks on the Unification of the Motherland"]

[Text] Yesterday the deputies participating in the 12th CPC Congress began their group discussion on the opening speech by Deng Xiaoping and the report by Hu Yaobang. More than 1,500 deputies were divided into 33 groups, representing 30 provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and autonomous regions throughout the country; the organs directly under the CPC central authorities; central state organs; and the delegation of the PLA of China.

During the group discussion, most of the provincial CPC committee first secretaries pointed out that the goals of economic construction laid down in the report were consistent with the real situation. They are confident that through efforts, the total industrial and agricultural output value will increase by 400 percent by the turn of the century. In presenting the achievements scored since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, they held that the party would certainly win the people's support by adhering to the continuity and stability of the basic policies.

According to reports, the deputies from the PLA concentrated their discussion on the appraisal of the several CPC congresses made in Deng Xiaoping's opening speech, being in favor of his exposition. They held that the current congress is the most important one since the Seventh CPC Congress; that the guiding principles laid down by the Fifth CPC Congress were correct but, as they were not implemented, the country witnessed disasters later. They demanded that the guidelines laid down in the 12th congress be upheld and implemented so as to achieve greater successes.

The deputies of Taiwan Province constitute one of the 30 groups representing the provinces and municipalities. During the whole period of the congress they will be staying in Zhongnanhai, where the headquarters of the CPC Central Committee is located. It seems that they have been given preferential treatment. Lin Liyun, female head of the Taiwan delegation, was even elected member of the Presidium of the 12th CPC Congress.

Although the text of the report by Hu Yaobang has not yet been published, the Taiwan delegation has already revealed that he mentioned the unification of the motherland six times in his report.

While stating that concrete efforts must be made in the next 6 years to complete the general construction tasks, Hu Yaobang also said that during the same period, the party would strive to accomplish the lofty cause of the unification of the motherland, together with all patriotic people, including Taiwan compatriots, compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, and overseas Chinese.

He also emphasized that the party must make every effort to further consolidate and strengthen the most extensive patriotic united front composed of all socialist laborers, all patriots who support socialism and all patriots who support the cause of the unification of the motherland.

Those who disagree with socialism may also be included in the patriotic united front, as long as they support the unification of the motherland. Agreeing that two different systems may coexist in a country, the CPC declared that the party would "coexist" with various parties and factions and all patriots "over a long period of time, supervise one another," "show utter devotion to one another and share both prosperity and adversity."

Attaching great importance to the role of the united front, Hu Yaobang affirmed that it was part of the essential content of democratic construction to continue to give full play to its role.

The 12th party congress itself has already shown the attitude of the CPC, which attaches importance to the united front. In all, 51 people, including the responsible people of various democratic parties, nonparty democratic personages and well-known personages of various circles, were invited to sit in the distinguished visitors' gallery. Among them was Miao Yuntai, former member of the KMT Executive Yuan.

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